

## 'PLO agreed to join Mideast talks'

CAIRO (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) has agreed to take part in Middle East peace talks based on President Reagan's plan and other initiatives, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamel Hassan Ali said Sunday. He told reporters after briefing President Hosni Mubarak on his talks earlier Sunday with Abul Zaim, a senior PLO official, that this was a leap forward in efforts to achieve peace in the Middle East region. The Reagan plan proposed Palestinian self-government in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan but opposed the creation of a Palestinian state. Mr. Ali said that talks on peace plans and the PLO's agreement with Jordan indicated that the organisation was now charting out a balanced attitude to attain peace.

# Jordan Times

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جريدة الأردن السياسية المستقلة المنشورة للمؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

## Death toll rises to 1,540 in Dhamar

SANAA, North Yemen (R) — The death toll in last Monday's earthquake in Dhamar province has risen to 1,540 people, with more victims still buried under the rubble, officials said Sunday. Officials expect the total of deaths to exceed 2,000. The injured number 1,550 so far and 400,000 people have been made homeless. The earthquake, measuring six on the Richter scale, buried entire villages. The homeless are being sheltered in tents and relief supplies, including medicine, food and blankets, are pouring in from all over the world. The officials said it would take another two weeks to assess fully the casualties and the damage caused by the earthquake, the first in the Red Sea country's modern history.

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## Arafat approves Col. Khatib as PLO commander in Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — The commander of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) stationed in Jordan Col. Na'im Al Khatib has been confirmed in his post according to a decision issued by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat, a report in Al Ra'i newspaper said Sunday. Col. Khatib joined the PLA in 1968 and has been serving as PLA acting commander in Jordan since 1979. According to the paper Col. Khatib's confirmation as PLA commander took place during Mr. Arafat's recent visit to Jordan.

## ABU to establish monitoring station in Amman

TUNIS (Petra) — An Arab Broadcasting Union (ABU) meeting in Tunis ended Sunday with a decision to establish a monitoring station in Amman and a centre for the exchange of news and radio programmes in Algiers. The three-day meeting also issued other recommendations and resolutions aimed at promoting Arab broadcasting. The delegates endorsed ABU's budget for 1983 which amounts to \$1.83 million and re-elected Abdullah Shagroun as ABU's secretary general for another four-year term. They also decided to organise a seminar on in the coming year to discuss the role of beamed radio broadcasts. Several foreign experts are to take part in the seminar to help Arab specialists to draw up plans for developing Arab radio broadcasts. Radio Jordan Director General Nasouh Al Majali represented Jordan at the meeting.

## Jordanian health delegation starts talks in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (Petra) — A Jordanian health delegation Sunday opened talks with Iraqi officials on ways of unifying the two countries' preventive health systems and organising other health related affairs. At the meeting the Jordanian delegation examined the Iraqi health system in the light of a new law organising health services in Iraq. The Jordanian side to the talks is led by Health Under-Secretary Dr. Suleiman Al Subethi.

## Romania calls for Israeli withdrawal from Arab lands

BUCHAREST (Agencies) — At the national conference of the Romanian Communist Party which ended in Bucharest on Saturday, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu made new reference to the Middle East conflict, emphasising the necessity of a global and comprehensive solution to be achieved, of Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war. President Ceausescu said it is necessary to act for the convening of an international conference with the participation of all interested states including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). In the negotiations framework all the proposals worked out, both by the Arab states, other states and, obviously by the parties directly involved, should be taken into consideration, he said. It is necessary to set out from the very fact that an independent Palestinian state has to exist, and the existence of Israel should be assured, the president added.

## Arab League lifts boycott of 32 companies

TUNIS (Agencies) — The Arab League lifted its boycott Saturday of 32 companies that, it said, had decided to stop trading with Israel. A source close to the boycott office's 48th liaison officers' conference said Saturday that the companies were based in Britain, France, West Germany, India, Kenya, Switzerland and the United States.

# Hussein arrives in Washington for talks

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein arrived in Washington Saturday night for talks next week with President Reagan on Middle East peace negotiations.

The King's plane landed at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland, South of Washington, a base spokesman said.

The King has spent the past week in Los Angeles and Hawaii. He is scheduled to meet Secretary of State George Shultz on Monday and will see President Reagan at the White House on Tuesday.

Upon arrival, the King said: "I hope that this visit will enable us to have the opportunity to talk with our friends on all issues of mutual concern and may, too, contribute to a better future for generations to come in our part of the world, and for the cause of a just, honourable and durable peace in our area."

President Ronald Reagan,

whose Middle East peace plan calls for a Jordanian-Palestinian "association" on the occupied West Bank, and Gaza Strip has encouraged Jordan to join the peace process. Of the Arab countries, only Egypt has so far been represented.

On Friday, a ranking U.S. official pressed that issue, by saying the United States hoped to widen the peace process "soon" with the inclusion of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

That statement came after a week of intensive contacts between Jordanian officials and Palestinian representatives in Amman. In some circles, it was believed that the two sides were close to agreeing on a means of joint Jordanian-Palestinian representation in Middle East forums.

Although Mr. Reagan's plan is largely dependent on Jordan's entry into peace talks, Washington and Amman still differ deeply over King Hussein's call for an independent Palestinian state.

Moreover, the high U.S. official himself said King Hussein may not yet be prepared to commit himself on Jordan's participation in peace talks.

Still, the United States is expecting a great deal from the King's visit. Mr. Reagan himself illustrated this, by saying in his weekly radio interview:

"King Hussein is not only a very intelligent and responsible leader, but he is also very sensitive to all the problems involved, and very desirous to reach peace. We can count on him for that."

King Hussein was accompanied by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, the ministers of court, foreign affairs and information as well as the armed forces commander in chief.



U.S. officials welcome His Majesty King Hussein at Andrews Air Force Base upon his arrival Sunday. (A.P. wirephoto)

## Hassan: Israel plans to swallow all Arab lands

IRBID (Petra) — "Israel has launched a race against time to establish more settlements in the occupied Arab territories and plans to swallow all Arab land," His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, said here Sunday.

In a lecture he delivered at Yarmouk University at the opening of ceremonies entitled the "Cultural Season," Prince Hassan said that the "Zionists, working under the slogan 'work and land' constitute a serious threat to the Arabs beyond the West Bank and Gaza Strip."

"The Zionists are at present working hard to impose the will of Jewish minorities on the Arab majority in Palestine and to create sectarian and racial hatreds and conflicts that would enable them to dominate the whole Arab region," Prince Hassan said. "So far the Zionist movement has established 1032 settlements in occupied Palestine including 30 in the Jerusalem region over the past 10 years, creating a de facto annexation of the Holy City and making negotiations for a future settlement hard to achieve," the Prince added.

"Israel's relentless endeavours to establish more settlements and annex more Arab land," he said, "manifest a race against time to consolidate its existence in Arab land and perpetuate its occupation of the West Bank."

At present, Prince Hassan said, Israeli authorities are attempting to settle some 120,000 Jews within a three-year plan.

Nearly 110,000 Jewish settlers now inhabit the West Bank of whom 90,000 live in settlements around Jerusalem, he added.

"In order to attain its objectives, Israel has confiscated 2,394,000 dunums of West Bank land and brought nearly 43.5 per cent of Palestine under its control," Prince Hassan pointed out.

Furthermore, he said, "the Zionists are now evicting the Arab inhabitants from their homeland to pave the way for more settlements, and are going ahead with plans to link the services and administration of Arab towns and village councils with the Israeli administration."

Prince Hassan said that Jordan, with its "unique geographical position and its firm national stand is a permanent source of concern and

worry for Israel whose leaders believe that any political, economic or intellectual progress achieved in Jordan will be a threat to Israel.

"The Israelis believe that Israel has throughout history been threatened by the territory lying east of the Jordan River," he added. "This concept has driven Israel into working towards the creation of an alternative homeland for the Palestinians outside Palestine," he said.

In his lecture Prince Hassan called for mobilising all Arab potentials to confront Israel's threats. He also called on all concerned to work towards a proper exploitation of land and for the redistribution of population and resources in Jordan.

At the outset of the session, Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran made a speech welcoming Prince Hassan and praising his participation in Jordan's economic, cultural and scientific activities.

Attending the lecture were officials, university deans, teachers and students and a big public audience.

Jordan bears ideals of great Arab revolt, page 8

## Israel clears obstacle for talks

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel Sunday dropped its demand that Jerusalem be a venue for talks on withdrawing foreign forces from Lebanon, a government spokesman said.

This removes the main obstacle to opening negotiations.

Israel had been insisting on holding negotiations partly in Jerusalem, a demand rejected by the Lebanese who wanted to avoid giving the impression that they recognised the city as Israel's capital.

Cabinet sources said the United States has been exerting considerable pressure on Mr. Begin to soften his stance on the Jerusalem issue.

The Israeli concession was made possible by an agreement on normalising relations with Lebanon reached by Defence Minister

Ariel Sharon last week, the sources added.

Mr. Sharon said he met Lebanese officials acting with the full knowledge and approval of President Amin Gemayel, but Lebanese spokesmen have denied that such contacts took place.

Mr. Sharon Sunday presented a three-page, unsigned document to the cabinet, proposing a non-belligerence pact between Israel and Lebanon, the sources said.

It also provides for open borders and trading relations between the two countries and special security arrangements in a zone 45 kilometres wide, north of the international border.

Deputy Foreign Minister Yehuda Ben Meir said Sunday direct negotiations between Israel and Lebanon could begin within days, and Israel would shortly appoint

its negotiating team.

### Lebanese reaction

BEIRUT (R) — A Lebanese government spokesman welcomed a decision by the Israeli cabinet Sunday to drop its demand that negotiations on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon should be held partly in Jerusalem.

"This step opens the way towards a great possibility for beginning negotiations on the recent American suggestions for ending the crisis in Lebanon," the spokesman told Reuters.

He did not elaborate on the suggestions.

Lebanon wants Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces to withdraw from its territory, but has refused to hold talks in Jerusalem so as not to lend weight to Israel's declaration of the city as its capital.

## Chatti leaves for Jakarta

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) Secretary-General Habib Chatti, on a tour of Asian countries, left here for Jakarta Sunday after a three-day visit.

Mr. Chatti, who held talks with Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie on Friday, will return later this week for a two-day stopover en route to Pakistan and will meet with Prime Minister Daud Iqbal Mahathir Mohammad.

Mr. Chatti's discussions with Tan Sri Ghazali focused on efforts to be taken by a seven-nation Islamic peace mission to try to settle the 27-month-old Iran-Iraq war. Malaysia is a member of the group.

Previous efforts by the OIC to end the war proved fruitless despite a number of missions to Tehran and Baghdad.

Mr. Chatti also met former Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman during his stay, the OIC's first secretary-general, and visited the site of a proposed international Islamic university.

## U.S. Senate approves emergency bill

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. Senate Sunday approved an emergency spending bill that includes conditional funds for the controversial MX nuclear missile and a \$1.2 billion public works jobs programme.

Meeting in a rare Sunday session, the Senate voted 63 to 31 for a catch-all appropriations bill necessary to allow the government to open for business Monday.

John East, Republican of North Carolina, held up passage of the spending bill for several hours Saturday night with his filibuster in opposition to President Reagan's proposal to raise petrol taxes by five cents a gallon to pay for highway repairs.

He abandoned his tactics in the nearly hours of the morning and House and Senate negotiators agreed to work Sunday to iron out differences in their versions of the funding bill.

The Senate version of the omnibus bill calls for a \$1.2 billion jobs programme, compared to the \$5.4 billion House plan.

Mr. Reagan adamantly opposes both jobs programmes.

Congress must also decide whether to accept the Senate's conditional approval of proposed production funds for the MX missile. The rider attached by senators was that Congress must first approve a basing system for the MX.

Providing other senators do not resume a filibuster on the petrol tax, the Senate expects to pass the omnibus funding bill to allow government agencies to spend money until March 15.

Congress was to have finished its business on Friday, but failed to meet that deadline because of lengthy debates on the petrol tax, the jobs programme and the MX missile.

The emergency legislation is necessary because not all of the 13 regular appropriation bills for

full-year spending by government agencies have been approved.

Although Mr. Reagan did not explicitly say he would veto the jobs programme for his hand-won Senate victory over the MX missile, on Saturday he held out the possibility that he might not veto the jobs legislation if programs "offsetting" the costs involved were included in the final package.

Republican leaders called for another attempt Sunday to pass the administration's requested petrol-tax increase in separate legislation.

But Senator East and others led a lengthy and determined opposition all through last week and their colleagues do not expect them to give up easily.

If Mr. Reagan refuses to sign the reconciled funding bill into law, both sides must return to consider another stop-gap bill which congressional sources said probably would leave out spending for any controversial items.

## Soviets welcome Jordan-PLO talks

BEIRUT (R) — A leading Soviet expert on the Middle East, in an interview published Sunday, welcomed talks between the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Jordan which pro-Syrian Palestinian groups have criticised.

Yevgeny Primakov, director of the Soviet Institute of Oriental Studies, also told the Beirut English-language weekly "Monday Morning" that Moscow viewed the American-French-Italian force in Beirut with "restraint growing into suspicion."

After several rounds of talks, the PLO and Jordan said last week that there should be a special relationship between Jordan and any Palestinian entity. This prompted a hostile reaction from radical Palestinian groups based in Syria, the Soviet Union's chief ally in the Middle East.

"I think that these talks are a positive factor," Mr. Primakov said. "If the PLO wants to solve this question together with Jordan... no one should impede their efforts."

He added the proviso "that their action would not deprive the Palestinians of their right to self-determination and a national home, but would facilitate the implementation of this right."

Of the multinational force helping the Lebanese army assume control of Beirut following the evacuation of Palestinian commandos last summer, Mr. Primakov said the Soviet attitude "can be characterised as respectful growing into suspicion."

He said France and Italy might have wanted to ensure the safe departure of the Palestinian fighters but he did not think the U.S. proceeded openly, if at all, from these considerations.

Mr. Primakov denied that the Soviet Union had failed its Palestinian and Lebanese allies during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, or that Kremlin prestige had suffered from the withdrawal of PLO and Syrian forces from Beirut.

## Portuguese prime minister resigns

LISBON (R) — Portugal's right-wing coalition government began hunting for a new prime minister Sunday following the resignation of Social Democratic Party (PSD) leader Francisco Pinto Balsemão after almost two years in the job.

Announcing his decision in a press statement early Sunday during a meeting of his party's national leadership, Mr. Balsemão said he had been betrayed by opponents within his own movement and other members of the three-party coalition.

Mr. Balsemão, 45, became prime minister in January 1981, after his friend and predecessor, Francisco Sa Carneiro, was killed in a plane crash. He resigned briefly in the summer of that year but formed a second government when the PSD failed to put up an alternative candidate.

His statement pointed to a deep split within the Democratic Alliance, which now faces a crucial test over his successor.

The PSD is the largest party in the coalition, which also includes the more conservative Christian Democrats (CDS) and the tiny Monarchist Party (PPM). The premier of any alliance government must come from the PSD.

The alliance has held a clear majority in parliament since January 1981, and a general election is not due until 1984.

The Socialist and Communist opposition Sunday called on President Antonio Ramalho Eanes to dissolve parliament.

In his statement Sunday, Mr. Balsemão said he had long ago decided to step down in order to dedicate himself to the PSD, but a setback suffered by his party in local elections last week appeared to have precipitated his resignation.

The Dec. 12 poll was Mr. Balsemão's first electoral test and he had said he would regard it as a popular verdict on his leadership.

The alliance only dropped five points in the voting and maintained its hold on Portugal's local government structure. But, by scoring big gains at the expense of the PSD, the Christian Democrats increased the strain within the coalition.

The three leading candidates to succeed Mr. Balsemão are former Prime Minister Carlos Mota Pinto, who held office for six months in 1979, Finance Minister Joao Salgueiro and Joao Mota Amaral, head of the Azores regional government.

CDS leaders said privately their members would leave the alliance if Mr. Mota Amaral were chosen, but added they had no objections to the other two candidates.

The decision on whether to appoint a new alliance government or call early general elections will be taken by President Eanes after Mr. Balsemão formally presents his resignation Monday.

لبنان من أجل



## HOME NEWS

Hassan reviews 'Arab Renaissance -- A Constant March'

### 'Jordanian march symbolises ideals of Great Arab Revolt'

IRBID (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, opened here Sunday a cultural forum with a lecture entitled "The Arab Renaissance—A Constant March" in which he spoke about the Arab liberation movement and the challenges confronting the Arab Nation.

"Our Jordanian march under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein is to be considered an extension of the Great Arab Revolt led by Sharif Hussein bin Ali at the start of this century, and this country realises too well the dangers that our nation faces," Prince Hassan said.

Prince Hassan called for a "strengthening of the sense of belonging to the Arab Nation and a deepening of the self-reliance concept among Arab citizens."

"We have to adopt moderate open-minded policies in handling different issues and should avoid all forms of extremism and absorb modern science and technology," Prince Hassan said.

The Great Arab Revolt nearly 65 years ago, he said, came to "express the Arab aspirations and their desire to contribute towards building up an international society."

"This revolt," he added, "coincided with the start of the Zionist

movement in our region, and therefore the Arab Revolt had to strive hard, and to declare worldwide that it is determined to maintain an Arab identity capable of handing down its noble message to its generations."

"This in itself is a major contribution towards achieving co-existence among World Nations."

"The Great Arab Revolt, he said, came to preserve the Arab Nation's unity and identity and has struggled to achieve independence for the Arabs and preserve their freedom."

"The Great Arab Revolt," he added, "had deep faith in Arab and Islamic culture and its ability to revitalise itself and contribute to human civilisation."

"Thanks to the leaders of this country, who continue to bear the message of the Great Arab Rev-

olt, Jordan has gone a long way in the path of unity among its people and cohesion among the members of the one family, despite the existence of a sectarian conflict in neighbouring Arab states," Prince Hassan said.

The Crown Prince said that the "Arab Nation now faces a serious threat to its very existence represented by Israel and also major world powers whose aim is to keep Arab states in a state of weakness unable to mobilise their resources and achieve their aspirations."

In his lecture, Prince Hassan also spoke about Jordan's development and its struggle to achieve a higher standard of living for its people.

He also praised the idea of establishing the cultural forum which opened Sunday and said it would encourage cultural and educational trends among the public.

### Talhouni receives Latvian delegation

AMMAN (Petra) — Upper House of Parliament Speaker Bahjat Al Talhouni received Sunday in his office a visiting Soviet delegation headed by Latvian Socialist Republic Vice-President Robert Priede.

The delegation briefed Mr. Talhouni on the political, economic, legislative, agricultural and cultural aspects of Latvian people's life.

Mr. Talhouni reviewed with the visiting delegation Jordan's development since 1921, the Palestinian question and the Arab-Israeli conflict. He stressed the importance of finding a comprehensive and just solution to the problem, based on decisions adopted by the Arab summit held in Fez and principles laid down by the U.N.

Mr. Talhouni condemned the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, and the continued Zionist aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese people, and called for an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territories.

The Latvian delegation arrived in Amman Sunday on a two-day visit to Jordan, during which they will meet a number of senior Jordanian officials, and attend a performance to be given by a Soviet art troupe at the Palace of Culture.

### Special council set up to settle labour dispute

AMMAN (Petra) — A special committee led by Dr. Haitham Hourani from the University of Jordan has been set up to handle the case of workers dismissed from the Jordan Phosphates Mines Company (JPMC), it was announced here Sunday.

The committee was set up at a meeting held at the Ministry of Labour. Dr. Hourani called representatives of both sides in the dispute for a meeting on Tuesday to hear their grievances and settle the issue.

### Jordan, Qatar to sign educational agreement

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian educational delegation Sunday left for Doha to sign an agreement on cooperation in education-related affairs between Jordan and Qatar.

The delegation leader, Dr. Abdul Latif Arabiyat said that the agreement provides for training Qatari teachers in Jordan, the exchange of expertise in educational matters between the two countries as well as cooperation in educational research, preparing curricula and organising visits to Jordan and Qatar for students of both countries.

both countries.

Dr. Arabiyat, the under-secretary at the Ministry of Education, said that under the projected agreement Qatar and Jordan will exchange studies on university education, organise joint training courses and offer facilities and scholarships for students from Jordan and Qatar to continue their studies in both countries.

The delegation comprises officials from the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University and the Ministry of Education.

### JNRCS reports progress in bid to help N. Yemeni quake victims

AMMAN (J.T.) — Cash contributions for victims of last week's earthquake in North Yemen amounted so far to JD 1,150, according to a spokesman for the Jordan National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS).

He said contributions came from the Amman Chamber of Industry and other institutions and the members of the public. The campaign, opened Saturday is for collecting cash and in-kind contributions which would be handed over to the North Yemen's Red Crescent Society later on, the spokesman said.

Some people, he added, have been contributing clothing, blankets and foodstuff.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs called on all Muslim imams (preachers) to give sermons on the need for collecting contributions for the victims of the earthquake and to cooperate with the JNRCS for this purpose.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has reported that all Jordanian citizens living in Yemen were well and no-one was hurt in the earthquake.

### APU calls for Israel's ouster from Universal Postal Union

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Recently-held Arab Postal Union (APU) meeting discussed a request to be made to the Universal Postal Union (UPU) to terminate Israel's membership from the UPU because of its "racist and repressive policies against the Arab inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories," according to the head of a Jordanian delegation to the meeting.

Mr. Jamil Izmiqna from the Ministry of Communications said that the meeting of the APU executive council held in Dubai between Dec. 11 and Dec. 16, also discussed the establishment of a printing press to produce postal stamps for the Arab World in coordination with various Arab postal systems.

### NCC to debate draft traffic law, amendment to public security law

AMMAN (Petra) — A draft traffic law and an amendment to the public security law will be among the main topics for discussion by the National Consultative Council (NCC) at Monday's regular session.

The NCC legal committee had completed its final reading of the traffic law and referred it to the NCC which will review it at the session which will be chaired by Speaker Suleiman Arar, an NCC spokesman said.

Also for discussion by the NCC at Monday's session is a proposal for allowing former civil servants to benefit from services offered by the Civil Service Consumer Corporation.

The NCC Financial and Administrative Committee held two meetings Sunday to discuss the 1983 fiscal budget draft law.

The committee meeting was attended by Finance Minister Salem Masa'deh, Budget Department Director Sami Qammouh and Speaker Arar. Another meeting to continue discussion has been scheduled for Monday.

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### NRA bans sale of Baq'a water

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Resources Authority (NRA) issued Sunday an order banning the sale of water from an artesian well in the Baq'a Basin.

The order also said that water drawn from such wells for drinking and industrial purposes should not exceed two million cubic metres annually, and only 1.5 million cubic metres of water can be used annually for irrigation purposes.

The NRA board which issued the order said that proper licences indicating the amount of water to be drawn should be issued in advance for those wishing to exploit the basin's water resources.

NRA Vice-President Ahmad Dakhqan said that the measure followed a detailed study on the amount of Jordan's underground water sources and which included a comprehensive plan to determine the amounts of water with the purpose of controlling its use.

The study will lead on to the implementation of a plan that would stop a possible depletion of underground water or the increase of its salinity, Mr. Dakhqan said.

He pointed out that nearly 90 per cent of drinking water in the country comes from artesian wells and therefore due care should be taken to conserve it and use it properly.

The committee conducting the studies, comprised representatives of the NRA, the Jordan Valley Authority, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Water Supply Corporation, Mr. Dakhqan said.

### Jordanian team performs complex bronchia surgery

AMMAN (J.T.) — A team of Jordanian doctors has successfully conducted a surgical operation for the removal of part of the bronchia on a 65-year-old man.

The operation conducted at the Islamic Hospital in Amman is considered one of the most complex operations and is seldom performed in Jordan, according to the team's head, Dr. Yusef Khasawneh.

He said that the patient is now recovering and in satisfactory condition.

### Karak to have development corporation

AMMAN (J.T.) — The cabinet has approved a request for establishing a development corporation for Karak Governorate, Al Ra'i newspaper reported Sunday. The report said the new corporation will be along the lines of the Salt Development Corporation and will be charged with implementing Karak Governorate's projects.

### Zarqa to have 2nd free zone

ZARQA (Petra) — A tender has been announced for establishing a second free zone in Zarqa at a cost of JD 2 million, according to Free Zone Director Fahad Al Qudus.

He said that the second free zone will be established along the lines of the first which has become operational. Last week, a total of 600 tonnes of goods and merchandise arrived at the first free zone warehouses, he said.

### New committee to implement food policy

AMMAN (J.T.) — A committee representing five government departments will be set up to work out a national food policy, according to a report in Al Ra'i newspaper published Sunday.

The report said the cabinet decided on the formation of the committee which will be charged with controlling foodstuffs in the country, local as well as imported, and overseeing the application of specifications pertaining to foodstuffs.

The committee, the paper said, will be made up of representatives from the ministries of health, supply, industry and trade, finance and the Amman Municipality.

### Friends of Children opens charity bazaar, book exhibition

AMMAN (Petra) — A 10-day charitable bazaar and children book exhibition was opened at the Friends of the Children Society in Amman Sunday.

On display are books for children, paintings, photographs, embroidery and handicrafts, wall paintings, and simplified publications in Arabic and English for children.

The society's president said that the exhibition is intended to encourage the habit of reading among children and to develop their culture.



The charity bazaar and book exhibition organised by the Friends of Children Society which opened in Amman Sunday (Petra photo)

### YWCA choir opens annual performance with applause

AMMAN (J.T.) — The performance of the Young Women Christian Association (YWCA) community choir, which Saturday presented their opening presentation of the year, was impressive for an amateur choir group which started only three years ago.

With 16 Soprano, 11 Alto, 7 Tenor, and 4 Bass, the choir, directed and conducted by Karim Bawab, opened its yearly performance starting Saturday evening, at the YWCA club, where they will be performing for three evenings.

The group which started with 15 Jordanian men and women, has grown to become 40 and includes foreigners.

With just a couple of professionals, and intensive training, the choir was able to entertain its audience with several pieces, including a couple of Christmas carols, a few songs in Arabic, (one which received a lot of applause was *Badarun* by the Jordanian Composer, Abdul Hamid Hamam, and 30 minutes of Antonio Vivaldi's "Gloria", which was a first attempt for the choir to do a big piece.

A section of the "Gloria" was repeated for an encore. The group has been meeting once a week for the past three years, with just a few recessions.

Proceeds from the tickets, which were sold out for Saturday and Sunday evenings, will go to charitable projects.

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## FEATURES

## UNICEF greeting cards: Two birds with one shot

By Claude Fillet  
Reuter

GENEVA — At this time of year greeting cards may clog the mails but many of them also help millions of children throughout the world.

One of the best-known card sellers, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), raises between \$16 and 20 million every year on the sale of more than 117 million cards.

The money is then used for projects to help children in developing countries with the basic services they need and protect them against hunger, disease and ignorance.

UNICEF cards have become big business, compared with their modest beginnings, officials said. In 1950, UNICEF made the small sum of \$4,200 on the sale of 130,000 cards.

The U.N. body relies on voluntary contributions, mostly from governments. In 1981, the income from the cards represented the

third largest single contribution, after the governments of the United States and Sweden.

Along with nutrition, health and education programmes, projects for safe water supplies, which an estimated 80 per cent of the Third World's rural population lack, are high on the list of priorities.

Last year UNICEF helped install some 70,000 water systems in 94 countries, benefiting about 18 million people. On the whole, UNICEF cooperates with more

than 110 countries with a child population of about 1.3 billion.

In Europe alone, 67 million cards were sold last year, about 60 per cent of the world total.

Initially, two persons, one in New York and the other based in Geneva, select art works and visit museums, art galleries and artists' studios all over the world. Eventually, cards are selected at a meeting of UNICEF's national committees.

Designs are all donated, and some artists, including Raoul

Dufy, Henri Matisse, Juan Miro, Marc Chagall, Pablo Picasso and Salvador Dali, gave original paintings.

"Matisse did a special 'torch of peace' for us shortly before he died in 1954," and Salvador Dali gave us an angel, says Jack Mayer, who has been selecting art works for UNICEF for 15 years.

UNICEF has been given reproduction rights of pictures in most of the world's leading art museums and has approached children's book illustrators.

"It is very difficult to find a good drawing or a painting of Father Christmas or of a Christmas tree," Mr. Mayer said.

"Therefore we contact many illustrators, because they are accustomed to working on a given theme and a given format which will reduce to our card size," he said.

About 900 colour slides of art works are presented to an art committee, which makes recommendations to the national committees.

"Our work for children really appeals to artists," Mr. Mayer says. "It also provides the artists with a unique opportunity to make their work known as the cards go to more than 150 countries."

In the initial selection, many art works are eliminated from the outset: "I can see a beautiful naive snow scene and then notice in a corner a man with a rifle on a shoulder. Well, that's out, because any kind of firearm is out for the United Nations," Mr. Mayer said. Since 1949, when a seven-

year-old Czechoslovak girl gave a painting to thank UNICEF for helping her war-devastated village, designs from more than 80 countries have been used.

UNICEF has started to encourage the production of greeting cards in developing countries by launching a project in Nepal.

The project will allow some 2,000 families to improve their income and also help protect two of Nepal's traditional crafts: paper making and woodblock printing.

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# Jordan Times

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## Red is not black

SYRIAN President Hafez Al Assad tried in Damascus on Saturday to explain his regime's position vis-a-vis the issue of peace, or war, with Israel. He said Syria is neither obstructing nor rejecting peace, but thought the Arabs would do better to stall until such time when the strategic balance with Israel is tipped in Syria's favour. He talked in abstract terms of course, and did not say how and when his strategic thinking might materialise into solid facts, or at least develop into valid theories. Mr. Assad also voiced dissatisfaction with current efforts to solve the Palestine problem peacefully, but gave not one good reason.

The fact of the matter is that the Syrian president's argument was not convincing. What further complicates the problem is that Syria did put its signature to an Arab document that called for a peaceful settlement with Israel, when almost all Arab leaders, including President Assad himself, met at the Fez summit conference in September.

There is little doubt that the Arab summiters could not have issued their eight-point peace plan without extensive discussions of the main subject on their agenda,

namely the conflict with Israel. Still, it may be useful to remind ourselves, the Syrians and all Arabs of the need to stay the course we all agreed upon at Fez, without hesitation, and to continue exploring all possibilities of peace, and preserving our unity, before other devastating wars are imposed upon us or it is too late to do anything about the problem.

Our quest for peace should not be taken as a sign of weakness. Strength, on the other hand, can only be the result of momentum gained through motion, not theories and inactivity.

President Assad cannot be unaware of today's realities in the Middle East, foremost of which is the suffering of Palestinians (and Syrians) under occupation and the continued Judaisation of the occupied territories. Nor can he ignore the fact that what is sought now is an honourable and just peace, not just *any* peace, and that efforts directed towards this end should be encouraged and supported, if only for obvious reasons. There evidently is no price for the Syrian president or his country to pay if an honourable solution is arrived at, but it would cost a lot if nothing was not done at all, and he knows it.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Rai: Arabs do not need to be told of the time factor

Different statements by U.S. officials on President Reagan's initiative for the Middle East stress the importance of the time factor, suggesting that it is the Arab side that should bear the responsibility of making the opportunity availing itself a success, or a failure. It is also hinted that the present chance might not present itself again for long years if it is not made use of.

The Arabs, needless to say, have expressed great concern over Israeli manoeuvres to waste of precious time with regard to the peace process in the region, and if the Reagan initiative fails, it will definitely be Israel that direct things in such a course, and it is nonetheless an American responsibility if the Arabs have to do anything with failure of American peace efforts in the region.

In fact, the Arabs have clearly pointed out the positive aspects of the initiative, and the ones that remain to be clarified; but it is the Israeli side that immediately expressed total rejection of the plan.

Moreover, Israel unquestionably started an intensified campaign against the initiative and pre-

viously started a concentrated programme of settlement practices in defiance of a main issue introduced for the first time by the U.S. government, through the president's peace proposals.

Furthermore, Israel is feverishly working now on complicating the Lebanese issue, to turn it into a top priority crisis, overshadowing the quest of a comprehensive solution for the Arab-Israeli conflict, and the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the West Bank and Gaza Strip as a prerequisite for such a solution.

It is natural to refer again to the dangerous consequences of the continuation of rewarding Israel's aggressive policies with more and more U.S. aid. The new round of row over additional aid to Israel among the U.S. administration and the Senate, whether real or dramatised, does not change facts that U.S. policies give the Israeli extremist administration all the reasons in the world to waste time, and blame it on the others.

The Arabs cannot be a scapegoat for Israeli war mongering and American inconsistencies.

### Al Dustour: U.S. cannot shirk its responsibility

The visit His Majesty King Hussein is paying to the U.S. now is of crucial importance, following complete coordination with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), and a comprehensive survey of international potential for participating in peace efforts for the Middle East. The King carries to Washington, which enjoys a particular position in the region and which is the only side that could influence Israel, an Arab peace plan, based on international legitimacy.

It is now for the U.S. to carry out its responsibilities as a superpower with certain moral and international commitments. The U.S. is now the major force in peace process in the Middle East, and has received unreserved support by the Arab side, but the positive Arab attitude is met with absolute Israeli rejection of any steps leading to peace. Israel is not only defying international

laws and norms, but is also challenging the very crux of American peace efforts in the region. That such a stand is met with a seemingly complete understanding by American decision-making circles make us wonder if the U.S. bothers to look after its image not only in the Middle East, but also at the international level, as a leading state of the free world, with all that such a concept implies, or rather allegedly implies, regarding values, principles and the rest.

Israel is doing all in its capacity to undermine all peace efforts in the region. The continued occupation of Lebanon, the annexation procedures implemented in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights, including forcing demographic and even geographical changes, in defiance of all U.N. resolutions can be in no way a contribution to peace.

# No martial law, but wide control

By David Storey  
 Reuters

WARSAW — The Polish government's decision to suspend martial law but retain wide powers of control over labour, the economy and opposition has dashed the hopes of the church and other groups for a real relaxation of restrictions. Official Polish newspapers conceded that the suspension, due to take effect on Dec. 31, would not satisfy many Poles who wanted martial law lifted.

A former official of the banned Solidarity trade union, who spent several months in an internment camp earlier this year, said the suspension decision was simply "the creation of appearances for the West."

A Western diplomat, studying bills presented to parliament yesterday on the legal processes involved in suspension, said his impression was "that it is basically cosmetic." Two main bills are involved. The first covers the easing of restrictions, including an end to internment, to routine censorship of telephone calls and mail, summary trials except in special cases and to the ban on strikes. The second bill introduces powers which could be used to keep some people

in detention, sack workers accused of the vague charge of "sowing discord" and jail people for up to five years for possessing opposition literature.

The ruling military council for national salvation, led by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, will remain in existence though the general has said it will abandon its role as martial law administrator. Instead it will be the "guarantor of a safe transition from the suspension of martial law to its complete lifting."

Most Poles spoken to in recent days have shown little interest in whether martial law is suspended, not believing that the authorities are going to take any steps away from this stage which would radically liberalise life. "Everyone still feels disappointed about the loss of Solidarity and we don't care to think too much about politics," a young teacher said last week.

However the Roman Catholic church, a government-backed new political umbrella organisation and Solidarity leader Lech Walesa had all called for more sweeping relaxation measures. They said concessions were needed now from the government as the foundation for a new sense of national agreement. One Catholic member of parliament said

yesterday the gulf between the people and the Communist rulers had widened during the year of martial law.

The special powers invoked in the bill, to be voted on Dec. 18 would maintain strict control over workers and ensure that the authorities kept a strong hand to combat any threat of unrest.

The bill also included a catchall clause stating that individual decisions "issued on the basis of regulations binding under martial law retain their legal force." Western diplomats said this appeared to give the authorities a mechanism for, among other things, keeping in internment people they did not want to free at this stage, though government spokesman Jerzy Urban said it would not be used for this. Speaking to reporters as the Sejm discussed the new bills yesterday, Mr. Urban said it had been impossible to lift martial law completely at this stage — "there are still economic and other conditions standing in the way."

Western diplomats have said they believe one reason was concern that the Communist Party, battered by the defection of about 25,000 members since martial law was declared, may not be strong enough to resume power without a military clutch.

## DE FACTONOMICS

# Who manages our companies?

By T.A. Jaber

The development of economic activities in Jordan in the last 10 years has been quite outstanding as various indicators show, such as growth in national and per capita income, full employment, reduced inflation, high investment rate and improving the quality of life.

During these years, a large number of companies were established in industry, finance, construction, education and other fields. The success of these companies in production or services, and accordingly their growth, depends to a great extent on their management. What are the present dangers in managing our companies and the possible chance to enhance managerial efficiency?

The dangers are many and interlinked. One can notice the tendency to extend the family pattern of management from the small-scale family business to large share-holding corporations. The entrepreneurial

spirit should be encouraged, but safeguards should always be maintained and patronisation avoided. In certain cases, it is difficult to separate the fate of the company from the pure individualist interests of such management. If the company survives, nobody usually raises a question: However, it would not be extraordinary to see cases where a company is left to stagnate for personal interests in its fixed assets.

Holding companies have been established recently in finance and industry without prior legislation for such sophisticated enterprises. They bring with them the danger of overconcentration of economic power in a few hands. Some of these people make good income out of compensations on their membership in various boards of directors. This trend should be regulated with the view of limiting the number of boards a person can join and putting a ceiling on his due

compensations. A more serious danger which is difficult to uncover is the pricing of transactions among the sister companies. Even an outside auditor may overlook such misdealings. The Ministry of Industry and Trade should think of creating a special unit to look into large transactions of this sort. This will, hopefully, protect the interests of the innocent small shareholder.

Reliance on hired professional management has been improving over the years, though this trend may not be a definite and assured one. This is not only a matter of distinction between the ownership of a project and its management, but also a matter of how well qualified hired managers are. Is efficiency a very important criterion for the recruitment of managers? I am afraid the answer may not be straightforward.

The dangers of mismanagement have multiplied with the emergence of three

developments in the business circles in Jordan:

- The nouveau riche people who subscribe to new companies and become entitled to membership in their boards and management without acquiring the necessary experience or the knowhow;
- The absentee partners who do not have neither the time nor the opportunity to look into the detailed dealings of the company; and,
- New tendency to create a company to suit the person and not the other way around.

This note should be taken as to alert the relevant government authorities to the possible problems that might evolve and not as an expression of pessimism. Indeed, management will be facing more competitive markets reflecting favourably or otherwise on the productivity of the est-

ablishments. Large-scale production requires proper organisation of the stock and the flow of materials.

In addition to the introduction of certain regulations to limit the overconcentration of economic power and to protect the interests of small shareholders, other actions can improve the situation. A higher institute for management should be established to provide our businesses with qualified middle management cadres. High-level training seminars and technical meetings should be arranged for managers and board members. The practice of naming the same person as chairman of the board and general manager of the same company should be abolished whatever its merits. If any,

We welcome the creation of many feasible companies as a healthy development, but more attention should be given from now on to their management.

## Shultz quietly puts his own imprint on U.S. foreign policy

By William Scally  
 Reuters

LONDON — It may still be too soon to judge his performance in office but Secretary of State George Shultz is quietly putting his own imprint on U.S. foreign policy. In his first major overseas tour since he took office in July — a seven-nation swing through Europe that ended in London — the self-effacing Mr. Shultz achieved some modest successes in containing differences between the United States and its allies.

The abrupt departure of his predecessor, Alexander Haig, from the State Department alarmed Europeans who saw him as a friend who understood their problems.

But Mr. Shultz is no stranger to the European scene and brings into office at least one important advantage over his predecessor: when he talks President Reagan listens.

Mr. Reagan, who likes his subordinates to work as a team, was always uncomfortable with the volatile Mr. Haig, who waged a running battle with White House staff officials.

Mr. Shultz's amiable, almost soothing manner and his habit of deferring to the White House are in direct contrast to Mr. Haig's tense presence and self-proclaimed role as "vicar" of U.S. foreign policy.

The difference was marked throughout Mr. Shultz's European tour.

In The Hague, Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek pre-

pared his calm approach to world issues.

In Madrid, he was careful to avoid the appearance of bringing pressure on Spain to proceed with integration into NATO, which would have upset the new socialist government.

In Paris, he picked his way through the complex of French sensitivities and apparently closed the book on a running U.S. dispute with France over moving ahead with studies on East-West trade.

In Brussels, Mr. Shultz was largely credited with defusing, for the time being at least, a dangerous transatlantic dispute over European agricultural export subsidies that Washington says undercut American farmers.

Mr. Shultz's approach to the problem in meetings with U.S. representatives and the European Community was to avoid hot rhetoric and pinpoint half a dozen particular aspects of the question where some success might be achieved.

The decision was made that the problem should not be left to agriculture ministers, vocal protectors of farmers on both sides of the Atlantic.

The secretary of state used the same low-key approach at the NATO ministerial meeting in Brussels. But policy, as well as style, has undergone a change under the Shultz regime at the State Department, most notably in the Middle East.

As Israeli troops invaded Lebanon in June, Mr. Haig held back from condemnation. After Mr. Shultz assumed office, however,

came a major shift in U.S. policy. This took the form of President Reagan's Sept. 1 call for an Arab-Israeli peace settlement based on Palestinian autonomy in the occupied territories, in association with Jordan.

But formidable challenges lie ahead for Mr. Shultz in 1983. In Western Europe, a start will be made on installing new U.S. nuclear missiles unless arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union prove successful. The result could be strong protests from anti-nuclear groups.

New leaders in the Kremlin have to be faced and relations with China and Taiwan must be kept in balance. World economic difficulties, with vast unemployment, show few signs of easing and deep trade disputes with Japan and Europe remain to be solved.

Mr. Shultz, 62, brings to economic issues experience as an economist and as both treasury secretary and labour secretary in the Nixon administration. After that spell of government service he became president of the giant construction firm, Bechtel.

In the Reagan cabinet, he does not shrink from speaking on economic affairs, seeing them as an important part of foreign policy. He says that all through his European tour such issues were touched, with the U.S. economy the focus of attention.

Mr. Shultz is not a compulsive traveller, like some other secretaries of state. Instead he believes in giving U.S. ambassadors on the scene full authority.

## World Zionist congress a disgrace

By Alan Elser  
 Reuters

JERUSALEM — Bitter political wrangling, allegations of financial irregularities and vote-rigging and scuffles between delegates have marked the proceedings of the 30th World Zionist Congress. Veteran Zionist leaders said the congress, which ended on Thursday, was a disgrace. Some said the World Zionist Organisation (WZO) which convened it should be dismantled.

Zionist congresses take place every four or five years. The first, inspired by the founder of political Zionism, Theodore Herzl, was in 1897 in the Swiss town of Basle. But this congress has been so acrimonious and disorganised that it may be the last. Israeli newspapers have roundly criticised it and have quoted senior WZO officials as saying they will never hold another one.

The Zionist movement has been choked to death by self-seekers," one young American delegate said. "It is totally discredited." Before 1948, the WZO was an important and powerful body, in charge of coordinating the political and military campaign for the Jewish state, but with independence, it lost most of its functions and all of its power to the new Israeli government.

Today its most important task, under Israeli government supervision, is to plan and build Israel's new settlements in the occupied territories. It is also supposed to encourage Jews to migrate to Israel and promote Jewish education in the diaspora.

But in recent years, immigration has fallen drastically. Last year only about 13,000 Jews came to live in Israel and almost as many Israelis emigrated.

After an opening ceremony last week attended by the whole Israeli government and addressed by President Yitzhak Navon, it then took three days for the congress to agree on the division of delegates between the different political groupings. The Israeli political parties and their diaspora branches fought for control of the WZO's various departments, which command fat budgets and access to political patronage.

Self government and addressed by President Yitzhak Navon, it then took three days for the congress to agree on the division of delegates between the different political groupings. The Israeli political parties and their diaspora branches fought for control of the WZO's various departments, which command fat budgets and access to political patronage.

Zionist organisations in each country were supposed to have organised elections among their members — but few did. French Zionists did bold elections. But an official probe by an Israeli supreme court judge, acting as the congress overseer, found they had been rigged and cancelled the results.

Meanwhile leaders of Tami, an Israeli political party which represents North African Jews, tried to persuade delegates from other parties to switch to it. Tami won over at least 20 delegates and said this gave it a right to a seat on the WZO executive. The other parties accused Tami of vote-buying and rejected its demand for executive representation.

While their leaders huddled in smoke-filled rooms trying to agree on a list of candidates for executive posts, rank and file delegates bloodied each others' noses on the congress floor. Opposition Labour Party delegates heckled Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, interrupting his speech to the congress. They held up placards condemning building new Jewish settlements on the occupied Arab West Bank. A brawl ensued and order was not restored until security men evicted several delegates.

The congress has also been shaken by a report from the WZO's internal comptroller that high officials misused funds contributed by world Jewry.

The comptroller said one WZO

department, responsible for collecting donations from Jews abroad, had dispensed salaries, expense accounts, retirement compensation and fringe benefits to its employees "as if it were drawing water out of a bottomless well."

The department head said many abuses had already been dealt with and others would quickly be eliminated. In an editorial last week, the Jerusalem Post called the Zionist movement, "A wasteful system."

"It has become a sapless shell, held erect not by a vision but by distribution of privileges, echoing not with values but with empty rhetoric."

Many weapons experts, including three of the five members of the military joint chiefs of staff, said the theory was unproven and unprovable except in an actual nuclear war.

## MX missile still looking for a basing system

By Jeffrey Anteiv  
 Reuters

WASHINGTON — President Reagan failed to sell Congress on his MX missile but still hopes to convince legislators that the weapon is worth buying. The president gave the go-ahead on Dec. 14 for a compromise under which Congress would approve production funds for the \$1.1 billion missile system while reserving a decision on now to deploy it.

Administration officials believe the new approach can succeed because of the effect on arms talks in Geneva if America's most potent new weapon is scrapped with no offsetting concessions by Moscow.

But they concede there are formidable problems. MX supporters call it a "bargaining chip". But Mr. Reagan says the powerful and accurate 10-warhead intercontinental missile is needed to modernise U.S. nuclear forces and he has no intention of bargaining it away in Geneva. The president also argues the MX is essential to close a "window of vulnerability" in which U.S. land-based missiles can be destroyed in a surprise Soviet first strike.

But he has been unable in nearly two years in office to come up with a scheme to base the missile that either Congress or the military believes will achieve this goal. The House of Representatives dealt Mr. Reagan a major defeat by cutting nearly \$1 billion in production funds for the missile, although it left untouched \$2.5 billion for further research and development.

The first plan more than a year ago was to put 40 MXs in existing Minuteman silos while searching for a better location. It was dismissed out of hand by Congress, which refused to vote funds without a convincing permanent basing plan, which it told the president to provide by Dec. 1.

A few days before the deadline, Mr. Reagan proposed to deploy 100 missiles in a small area in Wyoming so that, in theory, attacking warheads would destroy or deflect one another, leaving some of the U.S. missiles intact to retaliate.

Many weapons experts, including three of the five members of the military joint chiefs of staff, said the theory was unproven and unprovable except in an actual nuclear war.

Matching

Many MX opponents say that the president wants reduced vulnerability he should concentrate on bombers and submarines, which are less accurate but much easier to conceal from attack. What many critics fear is that the administration wants to build MX to give the United States the ability to destroy Soviet land-based missiles in their hardened silos.

Air force Brigadier General J.P. McCarthy said in recently released congressional testimony that putting Soviet hard targets at risk was the "principal reason why we need the MX."

The New York Times said in an editorial: "The administration seeks the 95-ton MX in order to 'match' the Soviet first strike capability against American land-based missiles." The New York Times and others are concerned that, if both sides have such capability, each would put its nuclear forces on a hair trigger for launch at the first sign of an enemy attack, greatly increasing the chances of accidental war. Administration officials deny this and say there is a fundamental difference between first strike and an ability to destroy hard targets such as missile silos and command centres.

The U.S. would need more than 2,000 warheads to be assured of its ability to destroy the more than 1,000 Soviet land-based missiles in a surprise attack, one official said. Mr. Reagan has proposed a total of 1,000 warheads on MX, half the number planned by President Carter.

The official said a Carter directive in 1980 began the U.S. move away from a strategy of destroying cities in retaliation for a nuclear attack to one of striking at military targets. "I don't think in any way it can be characterised that we are somehow through the back door trying to sneak in a first strike capability," the official said.

He and other officials conceded it will be difficult to convince MX opponents of the distinction, compounding Mr. Reagan's task of getting Congress to concentrate on the need for the missile rather than the basing mode. The compromise plan to rescue MX, as discussed with congressional leaders, calls on Congress to vote production funds but to bar their use until it approves a basing system. Mr. Reagan has until about March 1 to come up with proposals.



Ashraf Al Awsat

مكتبة الأمل



# BBC celebrates half a century of broadcasting to the world

By Stephen Powell  
Reuter

LONDON — Britain's 37-language overseas broadcasting service, 50 years old this week, says its worldwide audience is still growing, despite budget cuts.

The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) External Service first went on the air on December 19, 1932, and says its global audience is not only still the largest of any similar service but also the biggest in the BBC's own history.

Officials are having to cope with spending cuts arising from Britain's economic plight and have stopped broadcasts to Europe in Italy, Maltese, and Spanish under orders from the Conservative government.

They complain the service is having to use outdated equipment at a time when other governments are lavishing money on improving external broadcasting.

The BBC external service is now easily outranked in volume by both the Soviet Union and the United States, which each put out over 2,000 hours of programmes a week or three times the BBC's output. The Russians broadcast in 84 languages and the Americans

in 47.

Nevertheless the BBC says its worldwide audience is still growing and it is proud of its reputation for impartiality, borne out, say officials, by both the number of listeners and their response.

"We urgently need new transmitters," said Douglas Mugeridge, managing director of BBC External Broadcasting. "But successive financial cutbacks — six in the past nine years — have held up improvement schemes and meant that even today the majority of broadcasts to the Soviet Union by the BBC still go out on World War II vintage transmitters."

"Our problem is that the BBC's international competitors on the world's airwaves are not suffering similar cutbacks."

"Indeed, there has never been a time when governments across the globe have been devoting more resources to their international broadcasting effort."

"The Soviet Union has increased its external broadcasting by more than 100 hours over the past six years. Voice of America, too, is investing heavily under President Reagan."

"France and Japan, which have

never been major overseas broadcasters before, are now on the threshold of massive expansion."

But despite financial cutbacks some new investment is going ahead out of a budget currently running around 70 million pounds sterling (\$110 million) annually.

Transmitter sites in Britain and overseas are being modernised and new relay stations are planned for Hong Kong and East Africa to boost audibility.

The BBC is also using new satellite technology to improve audience reception.

One thing the world does not lack is potential new listeners. The number of radio sets has increased to 1.38 billion from only 237 million in 1955.

Much of the BBC's output is heard in the Soviet Union and other Communist countries, although the broadcasts to the Soviet Union are jammed and the BBC said this week that Poland had started jamming its transmissions in Polish.

It is not possible to know precisely how many people listen to the BBC. One guide to audience response, however, is letters.

The BBC is now getting about 30,000 letters a year from China,

yet in 1978 it received only 17 letters from listeners in that country.

The external service originated as a product of the British empire and was initially called the Empire Service.

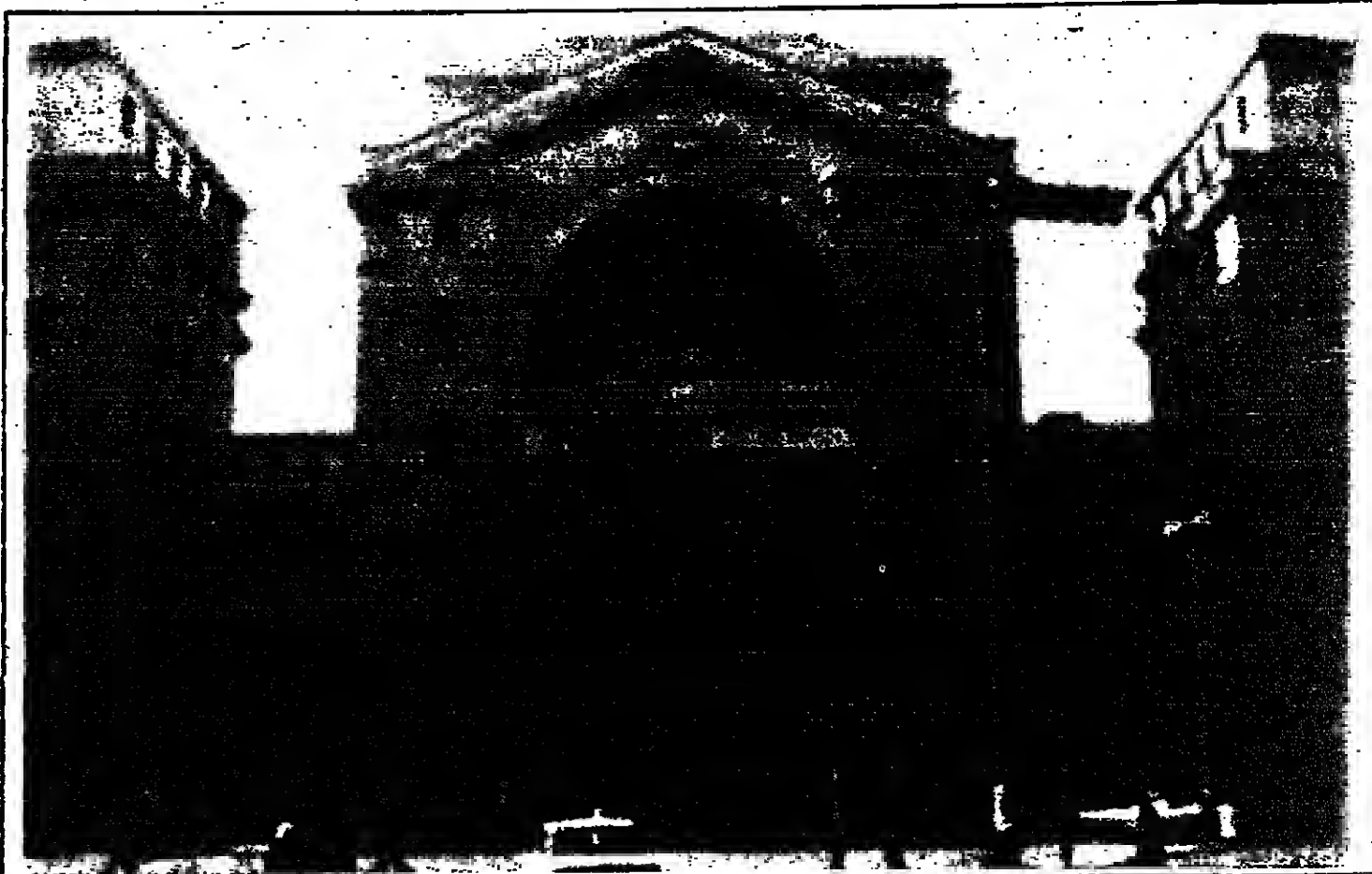
Within a week of the opening, King George V made the first of the Christmas Day broadcasts by the British monarch which still take place.

"Through one of the marvels of modern science... I speak to all my peoples throughout the empire... from my home and from my heart to you all, to men and women so cut off by the snows and the deserts or the seas that only voices out of the air can reach them," the king said.

In January 1938 the BBC started its Arabic Service in response to broadcasts by Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy. Broadcasts in Spanish and Portuguese for Latin America followed.

"By the end of World War II the BBC was speaking to the world in 45 languages for more hours and in more languages than any other country."

For millions of clandestine listeners in Nazi-occupied Europe and Asian countries conquered by Japan, the voice of the BBC bro-



Bush House in The Strand, London, home of the BBC External Services

ught hope of eventual liberation. Although the British government has ultimate control of the service, the BBC regards itself as having the responsibility for all its broadcasts and complete editorial independence.

This independence underwent a severe test during the 1956 Anglo-French seizure of the Suez canal, a dramatic military step that split the country and was eventually abandoned.

Prime Minister Anthony Eden complained that the BBC's Arabic Service was "giving comfort to the enemy by reporting domestic disunity, thus weakening the credibility of British threats."

Pressure was put on the BBC to suppress certain news items, but the service stood firm. During this year's fighting between Britain and Argentina over the Falkland Islands, fears of BBC officials that there could be a clash with the government proved unfounded.

## Space shuttle reveals ancient rivers and settlements beneath Sahara

WASHINGTON — Announcements for opportunities to record potentially valuable new radar images of the earth via the U.S. space shuttle will be sent out "within a couple of weeks," according to a National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) official.

Two scientific journals reported this month that radar imaging devices carried on the space shuttle in 1981 surprised scientists and geologists by revealing hidden remains of ancient rivers and settlements lying five metres in the sands of the Sahara desert.

An improved device, Shuttle Imaging Radar, SIR-B, is scheduled to be carried into earth's orbit by the space shuttle on Mission 17 in August 1984. NASA SIR-B project manager Bruhn Schardt said during an interview in December. He said he anticipated receiving many proposals for scientific radar imaging studies from interested agencies including government agencies, universities, industry and foreign countries.

Schardt added that SIR-B will have improved capabilities over SIR-A, which was carried on the shuttle's second flight in November 1981.

The SIR artificially illuminates the earth's surface with microwave radiation that is transmitted back to what is called the "L-band frequency." Schardt said that the difference between SIR and other NASA remote sensing systems such as the Landsat and

Seasat satellites is that "Landsat is a passive system; it just receives reflective light from the earth. And it is restricted by time and cloud cover." He explained that SIR is an active system — specific signals are sent out to particular areas on earth, are bounced back to the instrument and then recorded on special "signal film."

The film is developed after the shuttle returns to earth. SIR also has the ability to "see" at night and through clouds.

In addition, remote sensing by the space shuttle has an advantage over satellite systems such as Landsat because the device is returned to earth and can be checked and modified or technologically improved if necessary.

The SIR system was developed at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory at the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena. Schardt said the remote sensing satellites and SIR should be viewed as complementary systems. "Each system does different things. Landsat, for example, is more sensitive to agriculture and vegetative areas. It can even detect disease in crops," he added.

"Radar is known for geological structures, but we can mix Landsat and radar scenes for a comprehensive picture."

SIR-A and other scientific experiments were "a secondary effort." Also, because of a malfunction in the operation of the fuel cells that produce electrical power on board the craft, the flight was reduced from 124 hours to 54 hours.

Even with low priority and unexpected reduction in flight plans, the SIR-A captured approximately 10 million square kilometers of radar images.

The unexpected discovery of buried stream channels and other subsurface features of the eastern Sahara desert was possible because of the radar's penetration ability. Moisture in soil normally attenuates or lessens microwave radiation over depths of a few centimetres, according to NASA scientists. However, in regions such as northern Africa, surface soils are extremely dry — some areas have not received water for an average of 40 years — and radar penetrates several metres below the surface. In comparison, Landsat images show only the reflection of light from the surface of desert sands.

Most of the images taken as the orbiting space shuttle passed over northern Africa were in an area west of the Nile Valley, east of the Libya and Chad borders and north of the Wadi Howar in the Sudan.

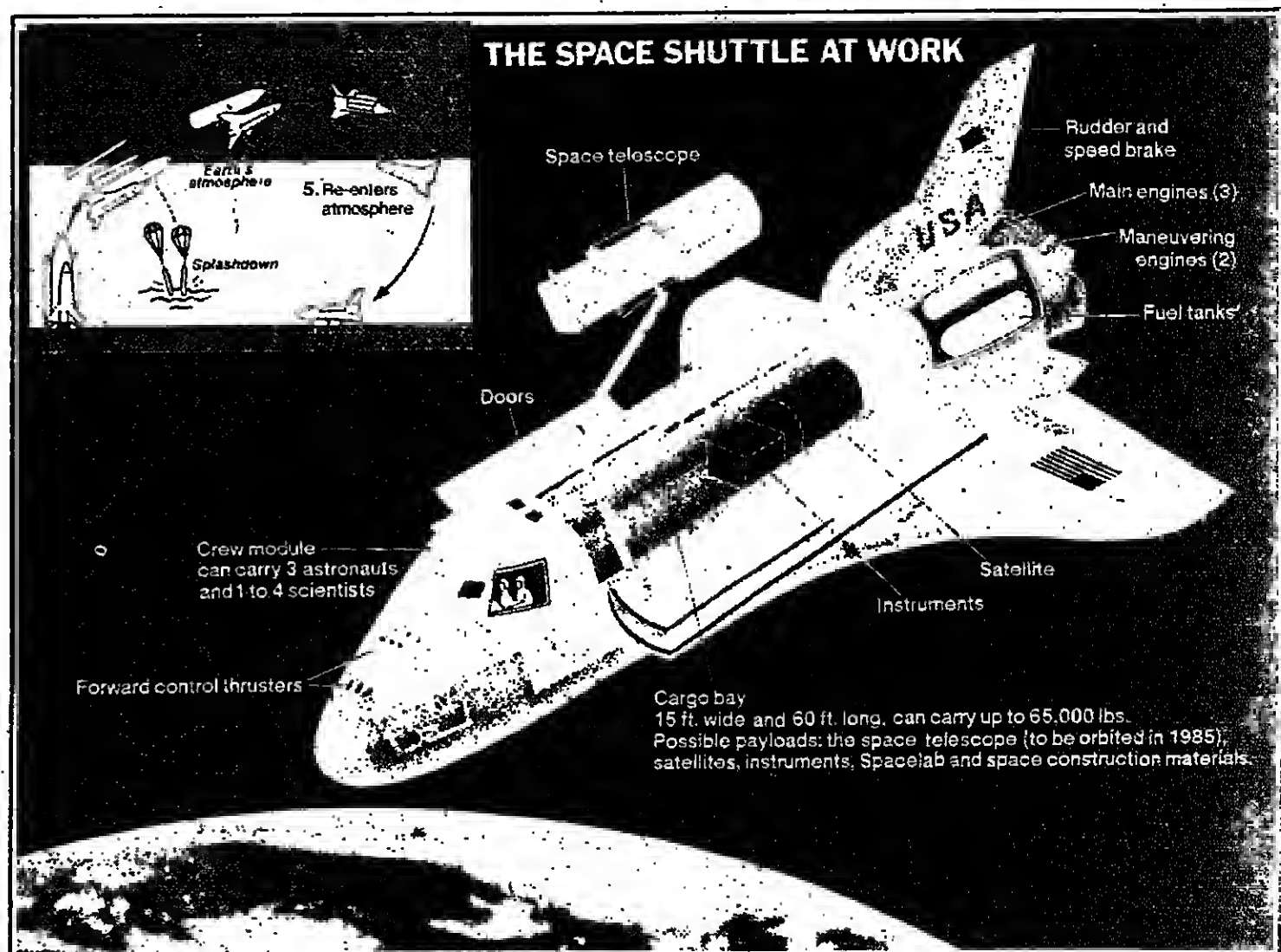
Although ancient legends told of the lost oasis of Zerrura and the great Bahr-Bela-Ma (large river without water), previous archaeological and geological expeditions had not turned up many

clues of suspected human settlements near ancient rivers and bodies of water.

Images from the shuttle, however, "uncovered," using radar, areas where investigators may find artifacts of human life dating back 200,000 years. About 5,000 years ago, the area assumed its "hyper-arid" state, and river valleys and drainage systems that may have been ancient connections to the tributaries of the upper Nile, the world's longest river, were washed over by a sea of sand.

Few areas on the earth approach the dry barrenness of the Sahara desert, but comparisons can be made with the northern plains of the planet Mars, which also are currently without streams or rivers. Thus, while the space shuttle yields opportunities to study the earth, it may also bring scientists new knowledge about the formation of other planets.

A team of eight scientists headed by J.F. McCauley of the U.S. Geological Survey in Flagstaff, Arizona, concluded in the December 3 issue of the journal "Science" that "the potential for mapping ancient drainage patterns — and, by inference, potential sources of near-surface ground water — is sufficient to arouse excitement among earth scientists, who now have a new means of exploring the deserts of the earth." Team members represented the U.S. Geological Survey, the Department of Anthropology and Geosciences at the University of



The space shuttle Columbia carried radar imaging equipment which penetrates several metres below earth's surface

Arizona in Tucson, the Egyptian Geological Survey and Mining Authority in Cairo and the Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

An article on radar imaging via shuttle also appeared in the December issue of "Scientific American."

Images also were recorded of other geological areas on earth including the Kelpin Fugh uplift in north western China, the Pak-

araima Mountains in western Guyana, a volcanic field west of Raton, New Mexico and internal waves in the Andaman Sea, off the coast of Burma.

All SIR data are available to the public and are stored at the National Space Science Data Center at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Centre in Greenbelt, Maryland.

U.S. Information Service

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30	Koran
17:50	Cartoons
18:15	Children's Programme
18:30	Children's Programme
19:30	Local Programme
19:30	Local Programme
20:00	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic Series
21:30	Arabic Programme oo Women
22:10	Arabic Song
22:10	News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00	French Programme
19:00	News in French
19:30	News in Hebrew
20:30	Comedy: House Call
21:00	One Hundred Grand Paintings
21:10	Starsky and Hutch
22:00	News in English
22:15	Feature Film: No Place to Hide

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM  
& partly on 9560 KHz, SW

07:10	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:05	Morning Show
12:00	News Summary
12:05	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:05	Pop Session
14:00	News Bulletin
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Picnic Time
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:05	Instrumentals, Old Favorites
17:00	First Spin
18:00	News Summary
18:35	Animal, Vegetable, Mineral
19:00	Newsweek
19:30	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
22:00	News Summary
23:00	News Summary
24:00	News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsweek 06:30 The Belton Est-  
mate 06:45 Letter from London 06:55  
Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09 24

Hour, News Summary 07:30 Star Pro-  
file 07:45 Masters of Musical Taste 08:00  
Newsweek 08:30 Man, Myth and Music  
09:00 World News 09:09 24 Minute  
News Summary 09:30 Just a Hiccup  
10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections  
10:15 Brothers-in-Law 10:30 Anybody  
Guess 11:00 World News 11:09 British  
Press Review 11:15 Waveguide 11:25  
Goods Books 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45  
Music Now 12:15 Staytug on 12:30 The  
Good Show 13:00 World News 13:09  
News About Britain 13:15 Jazz Work-  
shop 13:30 Pageant of the Past 14:00  
Radio Newsweek 14:15 Quote, Unquote  
14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World  
News 15:09 24 Hour News Summary  
15:30 Country Style 15:45 Voices out of  
the Air 16:15 Intermexco 16:30 John  
Peel 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 Out-  
look 18:00 World News 18:09 Coun-  
try Style 18:15 My Music 18:45 The  
World Today 19:00 World News 19:09  
Book Choice 19:15 Just a Minute 19:45  
Sports Round-up 20:00 World News  
20:09 News about Britain 20:15 Radio  
Newsweek 20:30 What it Takes to be a  
Musician 21:00 Outlook 21:30 Stock  
Market Report 21:43 Look Ahead 21:45  
Peoples' Choice 22:00 World News  
22:09 24 Hours News Summary 22:30  
Sports International 23:00 Network  
U.K. 23:15 Short Story 23:30 The Lon-  
don Sinfonietta 24:00 World News 00:09  
The World Today 00:25 Book Choice  
00:30 Financial News 00:40 Reflections  
00:45 Sports round up 01:00 World  
News 01:09 Commentary 01:15 Clasi-  
cal Record Review 01:30 Quote,  
Unquote

VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 Daybreak 06:00 The Breakfast  
Show 17:00 News Roundup, Reports,  
Analysis, News Summary 17:30 VOA  
Magazine Show: Americana, Science,  
Listeners' letters (8:00 Special English  
News 18:10 Special English USA: Standards  
19:00 News Roundup 19:30 Special English  
Special English 20:10 Sci-  
ence and Technology 20:15 This is  
America 20:30 Music USA: Standards,  
21:00 News Roundup 21:30 VOA Maga-  
zine Show 22:00 Special English News  
22:10 Science and Technology 22:15  
Music USA: Jazz 23:00 VOA World  
Report: News Newsmakers' Voices,  
Correspondents' Reports, Analysis

TODAY'S EVENTS

FILMS

\* La Cite de l'Indevisible Pour, at the  
French Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m.

\* The Turning Point, at the American  
Centre at 6:00 p.m.

VIDEO

\* "Dance in America: Pilobolus Dance  
Theatre" (1 hour) at the American Cen-  
tre at 3:30 p.m.

THEATRE

\* Dramatised readings from German  
children's stories, (in Arabic) at the  
Haya Arts Centre at 4:00 p.m. Tickets  
250 fils each from the Centre and the  
Goethe Institute.

EXHIBITION

\* Paintings by Reem Jack Khayyat, at  
the Alla Art Gallery.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)  
Jabbal Amman, tel. 24590.  
Church of the Annunciation (Roman  
Catholic) Jabbal Luveldah, 37440.  
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic)  
Jabbal Hussein, 661757.  
Church of the Annunciation (Greek  
Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.  
Anglican Church (Church of the Red-  
eemer) Jabbal Amman, 43453.  
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh,  
71531.

Assyrian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh,  
75251.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox)  
Ashrafieh, 71751.

American International Church (Inter-  
denominational): meets at Southern  
Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663240.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre ..... tel. 41520  
British Council ..... 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre ..... 37009  
Goethe Institute ..... 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44283  
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777  
Haya Arts Centre ..... 665195  
Hussein Youth City ..... 667181  
Y.W.C.A. ..... 41793

Y.W.M.A. 664251  
Amman Museum Library ..... 36111  
University of Jordan Library ..... 84355

MUSEUMS

\* Folders Museum: Jewelry and cos-  
tumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics  
from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th  
centuries). The Roman Theatre.  
Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 5  
p.m. Year-round. Tel. 17160.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an  
excellent collection of the antiquities of  
Jordan. Jabbal Al Qara' (Citadel Hill).  
Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.  
(Fridays and public holidays, 9.00 a.m.  
- 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a col-  
lection of paintings, ceramics, and sculp-  
ture by contemporary Islamic artists.  
From most of the Muslim countries, and  
a collection of paintings by 19th Century  
orientalist artists. Muntraah, Jabbal  
Luveldah. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m.  
- 3.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m.  
Closed Tuesdays, Tel. 30128.  
Military Museum: Collection of military  
memorabilia dating from the Arab  
Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman.  
Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed  
Sundays. Tel. 664240.  
Popular Life of Jordan Museum 100 to  
(50 year old items such as costumes,  
weapons, musical instruments, eccic.  
Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.  
Closed Tuesdays, Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Loss Amman Club. Meetings every  
first Wednesday at the Tythe  
Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Home Philadelphian Club. Meetings  
every second and fourth Wednesday at  
the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings  
every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn,  
1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday  
at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.  
Royal Automobile Club, Jabbal Amman.  
Eighty Centre. Tel. 815261.

PRAYER TIMES

05:04	Fajr
06:33	(Sunrise) Shuruq
11:32	Dhuhr
14:18	'Asr
16:34	Maghrib
18:02	'Isha

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alfa in-  
formation department at Amman Airport  
tel. 92205-6, where it should always be  
verified.

ARRIVALS

06:45	Cairo (EA)
08:45	Cairo (IR)
08:45	Damascus (RJ)
09:00	Baghdad (RJ)
09:15	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:30	Jeddah (RJ)
09:40	Dhahran (RJ)
09:45	Kuwait (RJ)
09:50	Muscat, Dhahri (RJ)
10:00	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:15	Beirut (RJ)
10:30	Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RJ)
14:20	Moscow (RU)
14:35	Kuwait (RJ)
15:30	Tunis, Athens (RU)
15:35	Jeddah, Medina (SV)
16:30	Bangkok (RJ)
16:30	Cairo (RJ)
16:45	Beirut (RJ)
17:15	New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
18:30	Athens (GF)
18:30	Cairo (EA)
19:30	Baghdad (RJ)
20:00	Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
20:15	Tripoli (LN)
20:40	Beirut (MEA)
21:00	London (BA)
21:05	Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
22:30	Baghdad (RJ)
08:30	Cairo (RJ)
08:45	Baghdad (RJ)
01:45	Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

04:45	Cairo (EA)
06:15	Damascus (RJ)
07:00	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
07:40	Beirut, Paris (AF)
07:50	Cairo (EA)
08:45	Beirut (MEA)
11:00	Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:15	Tripoli, Madrid (RJ)
11:30	Athens (GF)
11:30	Geneva, Zurich (SR)
12:00	Paris, London (RJ)
12:15	Geneva, Frankfurt (RJ)
12:15	Istanbul, Bucharest (RJ)
12:30	Cairo (RJ)
14:30	Cairo (RJ)

15:20	Moscow (SU)
15:30	Kuwait (KAC)
16:35	Athens, Tunis (TU)
16:50	Medina, Jeddah (SV)
18:30	Baghdad (RJ)
18:45	Beirut (RJ)
19:00	Abu Dhabi (GF)
19:00	Kuwait (RJ)
19:15	Dhahran (RJ)
19:30	Jeddah (RJ)
19:40	Cairo (EA)
20:15	Baghdad (RJ)
20:30	Duhai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
21:10	Karachi (LR. A)
21:40	Cairo (EA)
22:20	Cairo (EA)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Belgian franc	Local selling rates in fils
Dutch guilder	74.4
Egyptian pound	32.9
French franc	51.0
Iraqi dinar	501.2
Italian lire (for 100)	25.1
Japanese yen (for 100)	145.2
Kuwaiti dinar	122.7
Lebanese lira	91.9
Omani rial	111.7
Qatari riyal	47.3
Saudi riyal	103.5
Swedish crown	48.3
Swiss franc	173
Syrian lira	62.2
UAE dirham	62.2
U.K. sterling pound	571.3
U.S. dollar	554
W. German mark	146.8

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of  
Meteorology.

It will be partly cloudy in some areas. A  
rise in temperature is expected. Winds  
will be northerly to moderate. In  
Agaba, winds will be northerly mod-  
erate and very calm.

Low-high temperature in deg.C:  
Amman ..... 41/3  
Agaba ..... 10/1  
Heslari ..... 23/18  
Chehistan ..... 61/0  
Jordan Valley ..... 12/21

Yesterday's high temperatures:  
Amman 13, Agaba 22. Humidity read-  
ings: Amman 84 per cent, Agaba 33  
per cent.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance	193, 75111
Fire, fire, police	75121
Blood bank	66111
Civil Defence rescue	2200-3
Fire headquarters	192, 21111, 37777
Police rescue	36141
Police headquarters	36340-1
Traffic police	7125-8
Electric Power Co.	36381-2
Municipal water service	7125-8

IRBID:

Dr. Omar Qasrawi ..... 5813  
Tish pharmacy ..... 75100

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre ..... 813813-32  
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman ..... 44281-4  
Akleh Maternity, J. Amman ..... 42441  
Jabbal Amman Maternity ..... 42362  
Malhas, J. Amman ..... 36140  
Palestine, Shmeisani ..... 664171-4  
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein ..... 669131-5  
University Hospital ..... 845845  
Al-Bashir, J. Hussein ..... 75111  
Al-Muasher Hospital ..... 667227-4  
The Islamic, Abdali ..... 665292  
Al-Ahli, Abdali ..... 664164  
Balaban, Al-Muasher ..... 77101-3  
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 75111  
Army, Marka ..... 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN  
Dr. Bisham Abu Arquth ..... 97122

Dr. Fuhaim Abu Arquth ..... 97122

Cable or telegram ..... 11  
Repair service ..... 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.	
Apple (American)	240 / 201
Apple (American)	240 / 201
Apple (Double Red)	250 / 200
Apple (Golden)	240 / 200
Apple (Turkish)	270 / 220
Apple (French)	300 / 251
Apple (Starline)	240 / 200
Banana	260 / 201
Banana (Mukammar)	225 / 180
Beans	340 / 280
Beets	200 / 160
Bromeli	200 / 170
Cabbage	120 / 90
Carrot	160 / 120
Cauliflower (white)	220 / 180
Chestnuts	600 / 500
Cucumber	450 / 400
Cucumber (large)	450 / 400
Cucumber (small)	500 / 500
Dates	200 / 160
Eggplant (large)	200 / 160

GENERAL

Jordan Television ..... 74111  
Rufan Jordan ..... 74111  
Ministry of Tourism ..... 12311  
Hotel complaints ..... 160112  
Price complaints ..... 661126  
Telephone ..... 75111  
Information ..... 12  
Jordan and Middle East calls ..... 17  
Overseas calls ..... 17  
Cable or telegram ..... 11  
Repair service ..... 11

ZARQA:

Dr. Mubashir Al Hajwaj ..... 8121  
Abu Lail pharmacy ..... 75100



## SPORTS

## JFF decides to focus efforts on developing national team

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian Football Federation (JFF) has decided to withdraw a number of football players from their respective clubs to concentrate their training for matches to be held at national level, according to report by Al Ra'i newspaper Sunday.

It said the decision, taken at a recent JFF meeting chaired by Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar, is designed to offer the players proper training in preparation for qualifying games in Asian Groups for the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

The JFF board also decided: -- to form a JFF delegation to the Arab Football Federation meeting which is due to be held next week in Qatar. The delegation comprises Mustafa Al 'Idwan, Usama Mijadadi and Abdul Jaber Tayem.

-- to issue a warning to and impose a fine of JD 200 on Al Faisaly club of Amman for the misbehaviour of its club fans at the recent match against Al Wihdat Club.

-- to buy a car for the JFF to be placed at the disposal of the British football coach Banfield.

-- to take part in a tournament for junior football players (under 13 years of age) which is to take place in Sweden between July 11 and 16.

-- to appoint Mr. Mohammad Al Simadi as JFF representative at the Jordanian Olympic Com-

mittee meetings.

The newspaper said the JFF board passed the following decisions as of the end of the 1983 football season:

-- There will be no relegation of Premier Division clubs.

-- Two Division One teams will be promoted to premier level in 1984.

-- Six teams will be promoted from the second to the first division making the total number of teams at this level for the 1984 season 16.

-- The number of the second division teams will be 18.

-- The Division Three teams will become 24 with the start of the 1984 season, and the fourth division teams will be increased to 28. These will be classified at the end of 1983 and a new fifth division will be created in 1984 which will group all new teams joining the JFF.

## British clubs want to play with Ramtha

Four British football clubs are reported to have approached Ramtha Football Club to play a number of matches against its team in Jordao. A report in Al Ra'i newspaper Sunday quoted the club's president Mr. Abdul Halim Samara as saying that the four clubs: Manchester United, Tottenham Hotspurs, Southampton and Ipswich have sent cables to the club, requesting to play in January and February. The Ramtha club has sent reply cables suggesting that the matches be held in Jordao during April 1983 so as to ensure suitable weather condition and to have ample time to organise the event with other Jordanian teams. Mr. Samara said. Ramtha won the League Championship this year after their 2-1 victory over Al Faisaly in the penultimate game of the season.

## Alexander wins NSW Open

SYDNEY (R) — Davis Cup veteran John Alexander captured his first major Australian title when he beat his doubles partner and fellow Australian John Fitzgerald in a thrilling New South Wales (NSW) Men's Open tennis final Sunday.

He won 4-6, 7-6, 6-4 after surviving a match point in the second set tie-break, when he dipped a volley onto the net but it flew well wide of Fitzgerald and in.

Fitzgerald, 10 years Alexander's junior at 21, first lost his serve in the ninth game of the third set. Alexander's holding of serve seemed to unsettle his younger opponent, and he clinched the title with a booming ace.

## Sports veteran calls for revival of traditional sport

AMMAN (J.T.) — A former Jordanian national football team goalkeeper and a current sports columnist in the Al Ra'i newspaper, Mr. Nazmi Said called for reviving an abandoned traditional sport pertaining to the Arab heritage... Fencing.

Mr. Said explained that fencing used to be a famous sport in Jordan, it was mainly practised by the armed forces fencing team, which in 1957 represented the country in an international tournament held in Lebanon.

Mr. Said strongly called for establishing a fencing federation so as to support and promote this kind of sport in Jordan.

Mr. Said noted that the conditions are now appropriate to revive the sport and establish its federation in the country especially, the Faculty of Physical Education at the University of Jordan is offering courses in the field and the armed forces have a qualified fencing staff in addition to many amateurs who usually practise the sport at the Sports City.

## Navratilova-Lloyd clash: '82 tennis showdown

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey (R) — Martina Navratilova and Chris Evert Lloyd, the world's top two players, meet in a showdown to decide the 1982 women's tennis circuit championship here later Sunday.

Navratilova, the top seed rated world number one, reached the final of the \$300,000 event with a 7-6, 6-1 win over Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, while second seed Lloyd went through by trouncing fellow American Tracy Austin 6-0, 6-0.

Lloyd believes the winner of the event—climax of the 33-tournament international circuit—can claim the world's top ranking. "We've split the four Grand Slam events," said Lloyd, the U.S. and Australian Open Champion. "This is the decider."

Czechoslovak-born Navratilova, now a U.S. citizen, does not agree.

"If you look at the whole season, I have the edge. People think the number one ranking is at stake but I don't, unless you consider this boxing," said the Wimbledon and French Open Champion.

Navratilova, despite losing to Lloyd in the Australian Open final earlier this month, holds a 2-1 edge in matches between the pair this year, but trails 18-30 overall.

Navratilova had to work hard in the opening set against fourth seed Mandlikova but seized the initiative in the tiebreaker and easily wrapped up the second set.

After double-faulting on the first point of the tiebreaker, Navratilova took charge by breaking back on the seventh point and the 11th. A service winner on the next point settled it 7-5 to Navratilova.

The Lloyd-Austin clash offered the prospect of a struggle between two-fisted, backhand baseline artists but did not live up to expectations.

## Australia stuns India with 6-1 victory at world hockey meet

MELBOURNE (R) — Australia landed only their second major hockey title when they won the world 10-nation tournament with a stunning 6-1 victory over India in the final here Sunday.

Australia gambled by playing out-of-form Terry Walsh and the veteran forward turned up triumphs by inspiring success with four of the goals.

The Australians were without top scorer Colin Batch because of injury but Walsh, who was below his best in previous games, rose to the occasion in style and completed a hat-trick in 26 minutes. Craig Davies sealed the win with two goals, while Zafar Iqbal replied for an Indian side who suffered from missing two penalty strokes and having several players out of touch.

The Netherlands clinched third place by beating New Zealand 2-1. West Germany gained fifth spot with a 3-2 victory over Pakistan, while England finished seventh when they swept aside Malaysia 5-0.

Australia, whose only other major tournament triumph came when they won a four-nation event in Amsterdam last year, rocked India with two goals in the first seven minutes.

Walsh was the scorer each time, while Davies increased the lead in the 22nd minute before Walsh struck again four minutes later to put the host country 4-0 up at half-time.

India launched the second half more encouragingly and forced an early penalty stroke, only to see the shot from captain Zafar deflected away by goalkeeper Graham Reid.

India, who brought on Mohammad Shahid at centre forward in the first half in an effort to strengthen their attack, began to create opportunities but were continually frustrated by the Australian defence.

Zafar atoned for his earlier miss when he scored on a short corner play in the 49th minute, but Australia tightened their grip as Walsh

notched his fourth goal a minute later and Davies completed the tally after 59 minutes.

Netherlands striker, Roderik Bouwman scored from a penalty corner four minutes from the end to clinch victory and third spot over New Zealand.

Bouwman was the star of the round-robin competition, finishing with 12 goals to take both the player of the series and top scorer awards.

Two late goals from striker Stefan Blocher enabled West Germany to secure fifth place ahead of Pakistan, who finished in what officials believed was their lowest-ever spot in world competition.

England finished with a flourish as inside forward Kolbir Bhaura inspired by scoring the goal and making another against a Malaysian team who played with little of the spirit they showed when coming close to topping West Germany on Friday.

## Lendl, Lutz meet in Hartford open final

HARTFORD, Connecticut (R) — Bill Scanlon outbatted fellow veteran Bob Lutz 7-5, 7-6 Saturday to reach the final of the \$300,000 Hartford Open Tennis Championship.

He will meet top seed Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia in the final of the World Championship Tennis circuit event for a \$100,000 first prize. Lendl defeated Balazs Taroczy of Hungary 7-6, 6-3 in the first semi-final.

Scanlon and Lutz, both Americans, scraped through seemingly perilous situations to save their service games throughout their match. Scanlon managed the

match's only break in the 12th game of the first set when he took four successive points from Lutz's second serve.

The second set was true to serve throughout, although each player had several opportunities for a break.

In the tie-breaker, Lutz saved one match point with a forehand passing shot and Scanlon staved off set point with a low return which Lutz could not handle. Scanlon finally won it 9-7 when Lutz lifted a lob over the baseline.

Lendl, who has won 14 tournaments including nine WCT

events and more than \$1.5 million so far in 1982, was unbeatable on his service games against Taroczy.

He has not lost a set in his three matches in Hartford and has only had his service broken once, by Brad Gilbert in the first round.

Lendl fired in 18 aces against Taroczy, including two in the first set tie-breaker which he won 7-3. He was in such control that he never was down a break point in the match.

Lendl and Scanlon have played each other four times, with the record level at two victories apiece.

## Salnikov sets world best freestyle time

GOTHENBURG, Sweden (R) — Vladimir Salnikov, double world and Olympic swimming champion, set a world best short-course 400 metres freestyle time of three minutes 42.96 seconds in the European Cup here Saturday.

The 22-year-old Leningrad student reclaimed the best short-course time from East Germany's Svec Lodziewski who finished second.

Salnikov sliced 1.78 seconds from the mark set by the East German whose time was 3:44.75.

West German Michael Gross won the 200 metres butterfly in

superb style with a world best short-course time of 1:56.18 to underline his supremacy in an event he won in this year's World Championships in Ecuador. Sergei Fesenko of the Soviet Union was second in 1:57.79.

East German World Champions Joerg Woltbe and Dirk Richter both suffered surprise defeats. Olympic Champion Woltbe finished third in the 100 metres freestyle behind Per Holmertz of Sweden and Sergei Krastuk of the Soviet Union. Holmertz won in 49.62, quarter of a second faster than Woltbe.

Richter was beaten into second place in the 200 metres backstroke final by Vladimir Shemetov of the Soviet Union. Shemetov won by 1.3 seconds in 1:59.03.

Dutch World Champion Anne-Marie Verstaappen scored a narrow victory over Sweden's Agneta Eriksson in the 200 metres freestyle, winning by 0.05 seconds in 1:59.10.

The Soviet Union led the men's match with 146 points, ahead of East Germany (125) and West Germany (121).

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## WORLD

## 'Ungovernable' Hamburgers vote in popular test of Kohl's policy

HAMBURG, West Germany (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl's centre-right government faced its last test of public opinion Sunday before general elections planned for March as the city-state of Hamburg voted for a new assembly.

The poll is the second this year for Hamburg's 1.2 million voters and follows a six-month political impasse in the city.

Last June the Social Democrats (SPD) lost their absolute majority after 25 years in power while the radical, anti-nuclear "Green Alternative List" won the balance of power.

Talks between the two parties on forming a working majority collapsed in October and, with the right-wing Christian Democrats (CDU) unable to command a majority, the SPD called new elections.

"Hamburg conditions" have become synonymous in West Germany with ungovernability and leading right-wing politicians have warned of the dangers of a similar hung parliament to Bonn unless Mr. Kohl wins a clear majority in March.

The Hamburg SPD has pinned its hopes on regaining an absolute majority Sunday but opinion polls indicate the Greens will retain the balance of power.

The latest poll from the Allensbach Institute puts the SPD and CDU level at 43 per cent each but a poll by the Infas Institute this week gave the SPD a lead of 47 to 41 per cent.

Both polls show Green support holding up at about eight per cent compared with 7.7 per cent in June, while support for the liberal FDP is put at about three per cent, well short of the five per cent they need to win seats.

All parties are waiting anxiously to see whether the Greens can retain their support in Hamburg after their refusal to compromise with the SPD during their recent talks.

The Greens were elected in June on a radical platform of ending atomic power, scrapping a big port expansion scheme, cleaning up the River Elbe and declaring Hamburg a nuclear-free zone. The party has said that it would rather bring government to a halt than compromise on these issues.

Both SPD and CDU leaders have criticised this stand as anti-democratic and former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told an SPD rally here this week that the Greens' attitude showed that they were not yet politically mature enough to hold power.

A major campaign theme has been the change of government in Bonn, which took place by parliamentary vote on Oct. 1 when the FDP left its coalition with former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's SPD and threw its weight behind Mr. Kohl.

Mr. Kohl cleared the way for new general elections in March when he deliberately lost a vote of confidence in parliament on Friday, although the final decision on whether to call elections rests with President Karl Carstens.

Early turnout in Sunday's election was low, with only 47.5 per cent of votes, including postal, cast by 1 p.m. (1200 GMT), four hours after the polls opened, compared with 56.5 per cent by the same stage in the June election. Analysts said a low turnout usually favoured the CDU.

## Subcontinent neighbours to start dialogue again

NEW DELHI (R) — India and Pakistan, which have fought three wars since the sub-continent was partitioned 35 years ago, resume talks next Thursday on ways of easing tensions between them.

The negotiations started last January, broke down, then were put on course again at talks in New Delhi last month between Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and President Zia-ul-Haq of Pakistan.

Their meeting, the first in a decade on home soil between leaders of the two countries, resulted in the decision to set up a joint commission and to continue discussions on proposed peace treaties.

The delegations to the two days of talks in New Delhi this week will be led by the foreign secretaries of the two countries, Krishan Rasgotra of India and Pakistan's Niaz Naik.

Indian press reports have said New Delhi expects the Pakistanis to give a formal response to a comprehensive draft document laying down the scope and functions of the joint commission.

Details of the draft have not been disclosed, but the United News of India news agency said the scope of the commission would be wide but would exclude political and military issues.

The officials will also discuss Pakistan's draft for a no-aggression pact and India's proposal for a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation.

The proposed Indian treaty stipulates that the two countries respect each other's territorial integrity, renounce the use of force and resolve disputes through negotiations.

## Warsaw's gloved fist remains at the ready

WARSAW (R) — The Polish authorities have opened the way to suspending martial law by the end of the year but church leaders say new regulations to replace it leave workers with little room to express their grievances.

Two bills giving the council of state the right to suspend martial law and ease restrictions imposed under last December's military crackdown were approved by the Sejm (parliament) Saturday.

A government spokesman has said the suspension will take effect on Dec. 31.

But the impact of the first bill, which abolishes internment without trial and many other restrictive measures, is offset by the second, which gives the government equally tough powers.

A regulation preventing workers from leaving their jobs without the employer's consent has been compared by the Roman Catholic church to the feudal principles of tying peasants to the land.

In a strongly critical letter signed by Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the council of bishops also protested at provisions for workers and students to be sacked without notice for engaging in protest activities.

The bishops' letter, a copy of which was made available to Reuters, said: "Such elastic formulae can lead only to the creation of a peculiar psychological terror. This could be a pretext for unjust, arbitrary decisions."

Although internment will end, not all internees will necessarily be freed.

Justice Minister Sylwester Zawadzki was quoted as saying in a recent interview that a relatively small number of internees must reckon with temporary arrest and court proceedings.

Calls by the church, the underground opposition and Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity union, for an amnesty for those convicted under martial law have not been granted.

## Freed Cuban poet marries his own wife in Miami R.C. church

MIAMI (R) — Poet Armando Valladares, released from a Cuban jail in October after pressure from French President Francois Mitterrand, Saturday married for a second time the woman he first wed in a civil ceremony while in prison.

After the ceremony in a Miami Roman Catholic church, for which his wife Marta wore traditional white, the couple joined a crowd of Cuban exiles in singing their national anthem.

Valladares, 41, won a reputation as a poet with his "Verses From a Wheelchair," which were published worldwide after he smuggled them to Marta from the jail in which he was serving a 22-year sentence for opposing Cuban President Fidel Castro.

They met while Marta was visiting her father, a prisoner in the same jail, and were first married in 1969.

Marta came to the United States in 1972 and began a campaign to free her husband, calling on parliamentarians and human rights organisations in the United States and Europe.

Mr. Mitterrand took up the case: this year and sent his foreign affairs adviser, Regis Debray, an old friend of Fidel Castro, to Havana to negotiate the release.

Armando and Marta Valladares now live in Paris and have said they intend to settle in Madrid. But they came to Miami to renew their vows among family members and friends.

## Rome daily calls FAO an 'arrogant bureaucracy'

ROME (R) — A Rome English-language newspaper strongly linked with the U.S. Republican Party accused the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of telling lies while tens of thousands of children starved.

The daily American, in a 48-page supplement, described the Rome-based FAO as "an arrogant, over-budgeted and barely effective bureaucracy."

It reprinted press articles attacking the FAO for spending too much on its headquarters administration and for rejecting donor demands to make its accounts more visible.

Robert Cunningham, publisher of the newspaper and communications director of the Republicans' abroad organisation, said he planned to distribute copies of the supplement to President Reagan and every member of Congress early next year.

An FAO spokesman said the organisation would issue an official reaction next week.

In an editorial prefacing the supplement, the newspaper said the FAO had repeatedly demanded more money to fight hunger but had failed to save the world's hungry and starving.

"Instead FAO lies to itself and to the world. And as it lies children starve to death by the tens of thousands," it added.

It said Director-General Eduardo Saouma's salary exceeded that of the president of the United States while senior employees earned "nearly twice the annual salaries of the entire U.S. Congress."

Until structural reforms were carried out "FAO has no right in continuing to deceive those who are too weak to know they are being deceived," the daily American said. "The scandal finally is not hunger. It is FAO itself."

FAO sources said the criticism coincided with growing dissatisfaction in the U.S. administration and Congress over soaring spending by U.N. aid bodies.

Developing countries have been criticising the U.S., which is seeking ways to pare down its own massive federal budget deficit, over delays in its annual payments to FAO and its sister body, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).

FAO sources said American delegate Roger Sorenson warned a closed-door session of the FAO governing council last month that his government was considering switching his FAO contribution to bilateral aid.

## Italian commanders meet in Lebanon



Italy's Chief of Staff Gen. Vittorio Santini (R) during a news conference held at the headquarters of Italian peacekeeping forces in Lebanon on Saturday. Col. Franco Angioni, the commander of the Italian contingent, is on the left. (A.P. wirephoto)

## Tampon fatalities in U.S. on the decline

WASHINGTON (R) — Government rules requiring tampon makers to warn women of a link between tampons and a rare disease known as Toxic Shock Syndrome take effect Monday — but public awareness has already reduced fatalities.

The Atlanta-based Centre for Disease Control (CDC) said reported incidents of Toxic Shock Syndrome, as well as fatalities from the disease, had dropped.

CDC medical epidemiologist George Schmid told Reuters that increased awareness of the disease since it was first linked with tampon use in 1980 has already decreased the severity of the problem.

"It appears that the fatality rate has dropped," Mr. Schmid said in a telephone interview.

He said that between January and late October this year CDC received reports of 212 cases, three of which were fatal. In 1981 there were 15 fatalities in 522 reported cases, compared to 42 deaths in 859 cases in 1980, he said.

The fatality rate so far this year has been 1.5 per cent, compared to three per cent in 1981 and five per cent in 1980.

Toxic shock is caused by a bacteria. Early symptoms of the disease are dizziness, diarrhoea and sudden high fever.

The new Food and Drug Administration (FDA) rule requires a warning on tampon packaging saying: "Attention — tampons are associated with Toxic Shock Syndrome (TSS). TSS is a rare, but serious disease that may cause death. Read and save the enclosed information."

Inside the package, manufacturers are required to describe toxic shock symptoms, what to do if symptoms occur, current incidence of the disease (now estimated at six to 17 cases per 100,000 menstruating women per year), and to give a special warning to women under 30.

Package inserts must also advise use of the least absorbent tampon needed and include a statement that risks related to tampon use can be avoided by not using tampons.

Procter and Gamble, the makers of a highly absorbent tampon called "rely", withdrew the product from the market in 1980 when government studies showed a greater correlation between the disease and "rely" than other brands.

Despite the noted connection between Toxic Shock and tampon use, CDC said 71 cases of the disease have been reported in men, usually connected with an open sore or wound.

## Moscow suppresses peace group

MOSCOW (R) — The wives of the men who set up the Soviet Union's first unofficial anti-war group say that after six months of harassment by the authorities, their husbands are now likely to face criminal charges.

Nine women whose husbands are involved in the unofficial "group of trust", founded last June, told Western correspondents they now believed the authorities had decided to suppress its activities completely.

"Our position is desperate and catastrophic," Mrs. Natalya Batovrina said. "We want to appeal to pacifists in the West not to forget us. We are all members of a single organisation for peace."

Mrs. Batovrina's husband Sergei, an artist, was detained for a month this summer in a psychiatric hospital after helping to found the anti-war group.

"We have every basis for fearing that Sergei will be forcibly hospitalised again," she said.

The women said three members of the group, Oleg Radzinsky, Alexander Shatravka and Vladimir Mishchenko, had already been arrested.

## No respite for Soviets in Afghanistan

By John Rogers  
Reuters

LONDON — Three years after Soviet troops stormed into Afghanistan, there is every sign they are dug in for a long stay, with no end in sight.

Despite hints that new Kremlin leader Yuri Andropov wants to terminate Moscow's widely-condemned military presence, Western officials reckon the Soviet action to install a Marxist government could stretch into a commitment for 10 to 15 years.

It could take that long to secure mountainous, Muslim Afghanistan in the Soviet camp, the officials say.

The strategic interests which prompted the intervention in Dec. 1979 still outweigh the combined pressure of international condemnation, fierce resistance by Afghan rebels and Soviet losses in an escalating guerrilla war, they believe.

Signs that Mr. Andropov wants to find a way out of Moscow's Afghan involvement have sparked interest in the West, but no real optimism about an early withdrawal.

### No concessions

The Soviet Union itself indicated this week it was not ready to make concessions on Afghanistan.

In a policy statement, the Communist Party daily Pravda reaffirmed Moscow's commitment there and said Soviet troops would be withdrawn only if "foreign interference" ended, with guarantees that it would not resume.

This referred to earlier demands by Kabul that Pakistan and Iraq pledge to stop anti-Communist Afghan guerrillas in those countries from crossing into Afghanistan.

The Soviet military buildup started in early Dec. 1979 and reached its climax on Dec. 25.

Two days later, Soviet troops seized key buildings in Kabul, and exiled Communist Babrak Karmal came to power. Moscow said its forces were responding to appeals by the new president, who announced he had invited them in to repel foreign aggression.

But Western analysts saw the

Soviet action, only 10 months after the revolution in neighbouring Iran, as intended to quell turmoil in another unstable country on its border, close to Middle Eastern oil, and clamp it under Soviet influence.

### Astani toehold

"They went in for reasons that still hold good... the risk of the Soviet toehold in that very strategic part of Asia being lost," a West European official said this week.

"Until it is secured, they will not leave. So it will be a long waiting game... they do not have the domestic pressures that America had (in the Vietnam war) for a quick victory."

Mr. Andropov's accession to power last month did, however, point to an apparent change in Kremlin thinking on Afghanistan, if not in policy.

Pakistani President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq met him in Moscow and reported "some freshness" in the Soviet attitude.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

He said the Soviet Union wanted to quit Afghanistan if it could find a face-saving device. But, he added, "we have no proof, no indications, no promises" of an early withdrawal.

Moscow's Afghan intervention soured relations with the West after a period of détente and remains a cause of tension.

The United Nations General Assembly has called four times for withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan. Non-aligned and Islamic countries want Soviet troops out, and the Soviet presence is an obstacle to normalising relations with China.

### The Peking connection

Western diplomats in Moscow feel that if better ties with Peking were in sight, the Soviet Union might make concessions it would not make to the West or the Non-Aligned Movement.

A continuing exodus of refugees — 2.8 million in Pakistan and hundreds of thousands in Iran — reminds the world constantly of

the war and the unpopularity of the administration Moscow is backing.

But the heaviest Soviet burden in Afghanistan is its entanglement in a growing guerrilla war which neither side seems able to win decisively.

Moscow has an estimated 105,000 troops in Afghanistan backing an Afghan army depleted by desertions to one-third of its original 80,000 men, according to Western estimates.

The past year saw intensified fighting with a guerrilla force more than 100,000 strong using arms brought by deserters and supplied from abroad through Pakistan.

Western diplomats say Afghan government and Soviet troops are using more bombs and artillery, resulting in higher civilian casualties, while the guerrillas are fighting a hit-and-run war with assassinations of government officials increasing.

They reckon the loosely-organised resistance has performed remarkably for the past three years but could never vanquish the combined Soviet and government strength.

The government controls big towns and the main supply route from the Soviet border through Kabul, Kandahar and Herat. But the guerrillas control most of the countryside — and especially the rugged border with Pakistan across which they move freely.

Crushing the rebels will take years, Western officials say.

U.S. ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick told the U.N. last month that the long-term Soviet strategy was to couple, wearing down the resistance with "the military, economic and social integration of Afghanistan into the Soviet empire."

Prospects of a negotiated settlement to end the war are pinned on a senior U.N. envoy, Diego Cordovez, who has acted as intermediary in indirect talks between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Mr. Cordovez, who is due to resume the talks on Jan. 18, said last June that both countries had made concessions and accepted the main agenda items — withdrawal of foreign forces, resettlement of Afghan refugees and international guarantees of non-interference in Afghanistan.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Artificial heart recipient improves

SALT LAKE CITY (R) — Dr. Barney Clark, the world's first recipient of a permanent artificial heart, was Saturday taken off the critical list for the first time and doctors said he was feeling better than he had felt for two months. Though his condition was still listed as serious, Dr. Clark, a 61-year-old retired dentist, was moved from his bed and sat up in a chair for about two hours. He spoke with his wife Una Loy and his doctors and said he enjoyed the view of the nearby snow-covered mountains from his hospital room window. "Damn it, it's a good feeling for all of us to see the improvement," said Dr. Chase Peterson, vice-president for health sciences at the University of Utah Medical Centre.

### Sri Lankan president to hold referendum

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lankans will vote under tight security on Wednesday in a controversial referendum on whether to extend their existing parliament's life for a further six years without a general election. The referendum was called by President Junius Jayewardene who says the people endorsed his policies when they re-elected him for a second term last October. The president, whose United National Party (UNP) holds 143 of the 168 seats in Parliament, said it was essential to ensure the stability necessary to continue his government's programme. But the opposition parties, led by the Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP) of former Prime Minister Sirima Bandaranaike, condemned his action as dictatorial.

### 8 Iranians held in South India

NEW DELHI (R) — Eight Iranians were arrested Saturday night in the southern Indian city of Madras on a charge of possessing false passports and visas, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported Sunday. The news agency said the Iranians, including a woman with a two-year-old child, were detained before they could board a flight to Singapore. Police said the Iranians had fled their country and lived for three months in Pakistan where they had allegedly paid \$1000 each for the travel documents.

### Canadian Santa steps out of role

TORONTO, Canada (R) — A streetcorner Santa Claus, who has distributed Christmas gifts and cash to Toronto tramps for the past three years, has said he will not be in action this year in case he gets trampled underfoot by the unemployed. Newfoundland businessman Dan Ryall told reporters: "I ain't got the nerve to stand on that corner again. I'll be killed out there... half the country is out of work." Last year Mr. Ryall, 38, handed out about \$4,000 of his own money to 500 tramps. He also gave presents of socks, sweaters, gloves and tobacco — and there was even perfume for the women "desistates."

### Electric clothes for Soviet tank crews

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet tank crews are to be issued with electrically-heated uniforms so they can operate more efficiently in sub-zero temperatures, the trade union daily Trud reported. In a review of changes to soldiers' equipment, it also said troops would probably be fitted with synthetic leather boots in the near future as these had proved longer-lasting than the real thing.

### Thais make Islam compulsory subject

BANGKOK (R) — Islam will be a compulsory subject in all primary and secondary schools in Thailand's predominantly Muslim provinces bordering Malaysia, which are troubled by Muslim separatist rebels. Squadron Leader Prasong Soonsri, national security council secretary-general, said in an interview published here Sunday Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda had approved Islamic teaching as part of socio-economic measures for the Muslim provinces.



THE ARAB MINING COMPANY (ARMICO) announces the transfer of its offices to the company's new building in the Shmeisani area — opposite Haya Arts Centre.

The new telephone numbers are:

663148 663146 663148 664175

Thabet Taher  
General Director

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Q.1—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠Q93 ♥109 ♦AQ842 ♣KJ3  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♥ Pass 2 ♥ Pass  
2 ♥ Pass 2 NT Pass  
3 ♥ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

Q.2—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠5 ♥AQ1095 ♦KQJ5 ♣AQ7  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♥ 1 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♠  
What do you bid now?

Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠A10985 ♥A7642 ♦7 ♣83  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ 1 ♠ Pass  
What do you bid now?

3 ♠ Pass 3 ♥ Pass  
4 ♠ Pass ?  
What action do you take?

Q.4—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠KJ7 ♥J872 ♦KJ852 ♣6  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
Pass 1 ♠ Dble Pass  
2 ♥ Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
What action do you take?

Q.5—As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠5 ♥A109752 ♦Q76 ♣954  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
1 ♠ Dble Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

Q.6—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠AKJ4 ♥AQ1063 ♦8 ♣752  
The bidding has proceeded:  
West North East South  
1 ♥ 2 ♠ 2 ♥ ?  
What do you bid now?